THE NAPANEE EXPRESS

Vol. LXI No. 40 J. POLLARD, Editor and Proprietor. NAPANEE, ONTARIO, CANADA—TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 7th, 1922. $1 per year in advance, $1.50 if not so paid

Historical Society

DOXSEE & CO.

The Leading Millinery House

DOXSEE & CO.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS

Pursuant, to the requirements of the Canada Highways Act, separate sealed tenders marked "Tender for Contract No. ...." will be received by the undersigned until 12 o'clock noon on Monday, March 6th, 1922, for the following work on the Provincial Highways:

Concrete Culverts

Contract No. 133—Tyendinaga.
Contract No. 520—Ameliasburg
Contract No. 521—Hallowell.

Surface Treatment of Macadem Road

Contract No. 571—From Napanee to Desoronto.
Contract No. 572—From west of Desoronto.
Contract No. 573—From Shannonville westerly.
Contract No. 574—From Belleville easterly.
Contract No. 575—From Kingston to Gatarague.
Contract No. 576—From Cataraqui westerly.
Contract No. 578—From Napanee easterly.

Grading

Contract No. 723—Sydney.
Contract No. 725—Thurlow.
Contract No. 726—Ameliasburg

Further information, plans, specifications and tender forms may be obtained on and after Monday, February 6th, 1922, at the office of the undersigned, and at the office of W. F. Noonan, Resident Engineer, Napanee.

A marked cheque for $1,000.00 payable to the Minister of Public Works and Highways, or a Guaranty Company's Bid Bond will be required on all tenders for pavement. A marked cheque for $500.00 payable to the Minister of Public Works and Highways, or a Guaranty Company's Bid Bond will be required with all tenders for culverts or grading. A Guaranty Company's Contract Bond for 50 per cent. of the amount of the tender will be required when the contracts are awarded.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

All bonds must be made out on forms furnished by the Department.

W. A. McLEAN,
Deputy Minister of Highways.
Department of Public Highways,
Ontario, Toronto, February 2nd, 1922.

ALUMINUM

We have just received a nice line of

"DOURO" ALUMINUM-WARE

(fully guaranteed)

and put up in attractive boxes for Xmas.

We have also

Pyrex Ovenware, Snow Shoes, Skates, Safety Razors, Hand Sleighs,

And many other suitable goods for gifts.

You will find the prices this year quite reasonable.

DAVY & ALLISON,

Next to Caton's.

COAL

I have a supply of choice, fresh mined

Hard Coal

CHAS. STEVENS

10-tf

Bran, Shorts, Flour and Feed Cheaper than the Cheapest

Frost Fence Wire and Gates on Spring Payments.

Maple Cord Wood at $10 per Cord

at Dennis O'Connors. See him.

Hay, Grain and Seeds bought and sold. Car lots delivered at any station.

A car of Golden Rain and Banner Seed Oats here now. Get some of them.

FRED. A. PERRY,
Dundas Street,
NAPANEE, ONTARIO.
Opposite Campbell House.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR DIVORCE

Notice is hereby given that WILLIAM ARTHUR IRISH, of the Town of Napanee, formerly of the Township of Camden, in the County of Lennox and Addington, in the Province of Ontario, salesman, will apply to the Parliament of Canada at the next session thereof for a bill of divorce from his wife FLORENCE BEATRICE IRISH whose last known address was Toronto, Ont., on the grounds of adultery and desertion.

Dated at Napanee, Province of Ontario, October 17th, 1921.

U. M. WILSON,
Solicitor for Applicant.
46-13

DOMINION ELECTIONS ACT

Electoral District of Lennox and Addington.

SUMMARY OF RETURN OF CANDIDATES EXPENSES

There is below set out, as required by Section 79 (5) of the above Act, a summary signed by the official agent of the, return of election expenses made to me by him on behalf of EDWARD JAMES SEXSMITH, one of the candidates at the recent election for a member to serve in the House of Commons of Canada, which said return is on file at my office and may, on payment of a few cents, be there inspected and extracts taken therefrom at any reasonable time during the six months after the First day of February, A.D., 1922, being the day upon which the said return was furnished to me.

Dated at Napanee this First Day of February, 1922.

G. F. RUTTAN,
Returning Officer for the Electoral District of Lennox and Addington.

SUMMARY

ELECTION EXPENSES OF EDWARD JAMES SEXSMITH

Receipts	No. persons from whom Amt. Rec'd
Contributions, etc.,.	$378.02 60
Promised unpaid contributions, etc.....	none
Total.....	$378.02

Payments	No. Persons Amt. Paid
Candidate's personal expenses	$ 96.00
Postage.....	14
Telegrams.....	42.69
Petty claims.....	60.60
Hire of premises.....	97.00
Services.....	156.00
Travelling expenses	52.45
Goods supplied.....	94.00
Advertising	282.35
Total	$891.14

DELAYED ADMITTED CLAIMS
None

DISPUTED CLAIMS
None

Dated at Napanee, Ont., this First Day of February, 1922.

SCHUYLER FRENCH,
Official Agent.
10-c

Banking by Mail

MANY and varied are the types of men who conduct their banking with The Standard through the post. Busy men who live far away from any bank find that our plan of banking by mail saves them making special trips to town, and is satisfactory in every way and quite simple. We pay interest at current rates on such accounts

Write or call for full particulars.

THE STANDARD BANK OF CANADA

TOTAL ASSETS OVER EIGHTY-THREE MILLIONS

Napanee Branch, R. R. White, Manager
Branches also at Belleville, Brighton, Camden East, Deseronto, Marysville, Newburgh, Picton, Trenton, Kingston and Melrose.

CANADA'S RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT

AND PUBLIC OWNERSHIP OF HER RAILWAYS

Responsible government is about to be resumed in Canada after at least two years of usurpation of the right to government through the machinations of the party in power who retained control of government after it was evident, through many by-elections, that they held no mandate from the electorate for doing so. The proof for this assertion lies in the evidence of fact, resulting in the election on December 6th, 1921, that so overwhelmingly swept them from power. It was most positive through the acclaim of the electorate that their usurpation had met with its just receipt by the return to the Liberal party to the seats of government, Canada is again assured of responsible government and the people will again be vested in their rights under the protecting care of a party grounded in the traditions of their responsibility to the electorate and an acknowledgement in all ways of their obligations under that form of government.

The late election was carried on under the leadership of Messrs. Meighen, Meighen, and Rowell, representing respectively the three parties: Farmer, Conservative, and Liberal.

The Conservative and late government party made their issue on the basis of extreme protection endeavoring to cover all their errors of omission and commission in government under the guise of that issue, and in fact called to their aid the general manufacturing and capitalistic elements in the country.

The platform of the Farmers' Party was one of gradual tariff reduction until free trade may be eventually accomplished, against all extravagance of government, and calling for renewal, if possible, of reciprocal relations with the United States, and a preferential tariff with Great Britain. Also advocates the recall measure to its representatives.

This is all in line with the Liberal platform, excepting the last, or the recall feature.

The Liberal Government stands for responsible government, seeks to adjust itself to the presing needs of the country, redeeming government from the tenacey of late political domination to overthrow such government, upon which foundation Canada has constructed As government. It seeks to protect its people from the depridations attendant upon a fiscal policy of preference to them, in the interests of the favored.

Among the questions most prominent before the country is that of Public Ownership of Railways. The Government of Canada has assumed control of the Canadian Northern Railway Co., and are adding thereto control of the Grand Trunk Railway Co. The Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Co. having already been turned back to the country through the Government, and control of the Grand Trunk Railway Co. proper—to carry out its obligations to the country in connection with that road.

There is a tendency among some interests in Canada to forego public ownership, but the people at large are in favor at present to view such ideas with any favor.

In the late election it became so evident that the general public stood solidly behind the desire to give the government ownership a most thorough tryout that it was one of the issues in the election that neither party had any wish to take ownership of the railways since upon which to use a wrecking device. Some two years have passed since the Canadian National Railway Co. came under Government Ownership, and under management free from political control, and have so far demonstrated their ability to adjust to all requirements, and to secure an organization for "carrying on" with a staff of employees in every department of the system determined to make the operation of the system a success. The personal of the whole system is now actuated by the one desire to prove that a publicly owned and managed enterprise can be made an asset to the people and country. The magnitude of the operation of such an enterprise is undoubtedly a most important general public, but there is a determination on the part of the people to allow the management an opportunity to prove that success is possible through their efforts. So far the management has been seriously handicapped, side verse circumstances, calamatuous and insistent demands of labor, high cost of all materials (aids or impediments to progress), deferred necessary repairs and renewals, caused by the railways growing requirements to be postponed during the period of the stress of the war, and in fact every contingent item of operation going the hard rounds quite a period before the system became government or people's property, has added to the hardship of bringing the system under control for the start towards success, making the difficulties at times seem almost insurmountable.

However under the indomitable perserverance of the President and General Manager, Mr. D. B. Hanna, loyally supported by the Board of Directors, the system seemingly has arrived, or is approximating the turning point in its career, and through its later financial reports it now gives indication of the possibility of its early redemption from past

(Continued on page 2)

WILL PETITION THE ONTARIO GOVERNMENT

Last spring it will be remembered a considerable number of the citizens of Napanee were hailed into court and fined for fishing at the Napanee falls without a license. This court was composed of two fish inspectors, Messrs. Coffee and Carson, who, after imposing a fine on some thirty of our townspeople, made the statement that licenses would be granted to any making application for them. For a domestic license the fee would be $2.00, and for a license which would permit the sale of the fish caught, the fee would be $5.00.

Several made application, and after considerable time they were given a license, but said license did not permit them to catch the only kind of fish which is worth while catching, namely the pickerel.

The facts of the case are simply these. For a period of about ten days or two weeks in the early spring pike, pickerel, and suckers come up the Napanee river to the falls. Few, if any, pike are taken from the river, but a considerable number of our citizens frequent the rapids, and with scoop nets manage to secure a few fish for their own use, while others make it a business proposition and actually catch and sell them to the people of Napanee. And it might be said right here that the people of Napanee would never engage in food fish of this wholesome fish if these men were prohibited from catching them as all pickerel otherwise caught are shipped to the United States or outside markets.

The people of Napanee have enjoyed the privelege of fishing at the falls for the past sixty or seventy years, and have never been molested, and it certainly does look as if the prohibiting of this practice is decidedly unjust. A petition has been circulated, and signed by some four or five hundred of Napanee citizens, and in a few days will be forwarded to the Minister of Marine and Fisheries praying that licenses be granted allowing the catching of fish at the falls as heretofore.

Why drag around feeling half sick and no account all the time when you can get Tanlac? Tanlac is sold in Napanee at Wallace's Drug Store, Limited, and by leading druggists everywhere.

BASKET BALL RESULTS

The teachers and pupils of the N.C.I. turned out in force last Saturday to see the wearers of the blue, yellow and green compete against the wearers of the black and yellow, Trenton High School.

Not only the present students turned out, but a great many old timers were there to cheer the old colors onto victory, if possible. And talk about cheering, they were there with the old school yells again as if it was yesterday since they left.

The seniors played a good game all the way through. Both sides scored in such a way that the game was first Trenton's, then Napnee's, and just before the last period was up Napanee scored two field baskets which resulted in a total score of 21 to 17 in favor of the N.C.I.

The junior game was somewhat one-sided with Trenton victorious by a score of 23 to 9.

It is hard to pick out any one player as the star. The Perry girls showed great skill in centre by their combination. Miss Yourex played a wonderful game at her forward area scoring a large number of the total baskets.

In the junior game we must certainly praise Trenton's two forwards. Their shooting was the best part of both games. Miss Haines and Miss McCauley were almost sure of every shot, even shooting with one hand at times. The spectators were held spellbound by their wonderful shooting.

After the game the N.C.I. girls served a light lunch, and a little dance was held for the T.H.S. girls, after which they took the girls to the 5 p.m. train.

Trenton Juniors—Jumping centre, Miss A. Milligan; side centre, Miss F. Dafoe; defence, Miss Anderson and Miss Johnston; forwards, Miss Haines, Miss McCauley.

Trenton Seniors—Jumping centre, Miss Pelky; side centre, Miss A. Keith; defence, Miss Granger and Miss Graham; forward, Miss Brett and Miss McCauley.

Napanee Juniors—Jumping centre, Miss A. Wales; side verse Miss Russell; defence, Miss Roblin and Miss Sheridan; forwards, Miss Derry and Miss M. Perry.

Napanee Seniors—Miss W. Perry, jumping centre; Miss B. Perry, side centre; Miss McGuire, and Miss Hallison, defence; Miss M. Wales and Miss Yourex, forwards.

"It is good for me to draw near to God." Ps. 73-28. "Trust ye in the Lord for ever." Isa. 26-4. "Hold fast that which is good; abstain from all appearance of evil." 1 Thes. 4-21,22; "I will never leave thee nor forsake thee" Heb. 13-5; "Let us search and try our ways and turn again to the Lord." Sam. 3-40; "The Lord is my strength and my shield; my heart trusted in Him, and I am helped; therefore my heart greatly rejoiceth, and with my song will I praise Him," Ps. 28-7. God will never leave thee, All He wants He knows, Feels the pains that grieve thee, Sees thy cares and woes.

A BIBLE LOVER.

CARDINAL RATTI ELECTED POPE

Rome, Feb. 6.—Cardinal Ratti, archbishop of Milan, was elected pope. He will take the name of Pius XI.

SIXTY YEARS WED

MR. AND MRS. TOBIAS CARR GREETED BY HOST OF FRIENDS

The sixtieth anniversary of their wedding was celebrated on Saturday by Mr. and Mrs. Tobias Carr at their home in Belleville, where relatives and friends gathered to extend congratulations to the couple.

Sixty years ago, at the home of the bride's father, Jacob Roblin, in Adolphustown, they were married by the Rev. H. Lanton. Of the three guests present on that occasion only two, Mrs. J. F. Roblin, sister of the groom, who was bridesmaid on the occasion, and Mr. G. W. Percy, of Rochester, nephew of the bride, are now living.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Carr are of U.E.L. stock. Mr. Carr was born in Prince Edward county in 1838, where he spent his boyhood. After his marriage he was a farmer of Adolphustown, and later engaged with the Massey-Harris Company in Belleville, where he has lately lived retired. Mrs. Carr was Mary Elizabeth Roblin, born in Adolphustown in 1843. Only one of their four children is now living, John H. Carr, who resides with his parents. There is one grandchild, Marie J. Spafford, of Toronto.

MOSCOW NORTH

We are having very fine weather, quite spring-like, with splendid sleighing.

Mr. Stewart Vanvolkenburg and bride are spending some time with Mr. and Mrs. Fred Vanvolkenburg.

Mr. and Mrs. Ramsay and family spent a few days with her sister, Mrs. Frank McLaren.

Mr. and Mrs. Charlie Reid, of Belleville, spent Sunday with his father, Mr. Henry Reid.

A number attended the shower at Mr. Fred Vanvolkenburg's on Friday night. All report a good time.

Mr. and Mrs. Sandford Degroff spent Thursday at Enterprise.

Mr. and Mrs. Wagar, of Fifth Lake, spent Saturday at Mr. Rufus Wagar's.

A number took in the oyster supper at Moscow and report a very enjoyable time.

Mr. Ross Reid had the misfortune to break down with his sawing machine.

Mr. and Mrs. Sandford Degroff, and Miss Eva Degroff spent Monday evening at Mrs. Norman Jackson's.

Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Jackson af Mr. John Brown's on Sunday.

Mr. Will. Ritchie is spending some time at Wagarville.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Hartman, of Odessa, at her sister's Mrs. John Brown.

YARKER

Miss Lizzie Babcock has returned home after visiting friends and relatives in Port Hope.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Spicer and son George, are spending a vacation with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Burgess, Petworth.

Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Connoly have returned home from Montreal.

Miss Simmons, Actinolite, is visiting her sister, Mrs. Clinton Richardson.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Harold Freeman, on Sunday, January 29th, a son.

The hockey match played here between Moscow and Yarker resulted in a victory in favor of Moscow, 3-0. Clinton Smith was referee.

Another of Yarker's old residents passed away in the person of Mrs. Mary Lee who has been failing in health for some time till death came on Sunday morning last. He had been a resident of Yarker for a great many years. He was eighty-four years old, and a Methodist in religion. The funeral was held in the church with a large number was in attendance. He leaves to mourn his loss his wife, two sons, George, of Yarker; Edward, of Wilton, and four daughters, Mrs. D. H. Smith, Mrs. R. Curl, and Mrs. W. Storms, of Yarker; and Mrs. Eggar, Camden East. The remains were placed in the vault to await interment in the spring.

The sale at Korah Lee's was well attended. Mr. Lee having secured a position as traveller has rented his farm to Geo. Husband, Marvala.

Rev. Mr. Down was not able to attend to his appointments on Sunday last on account of the snowstorm.

Morris Wallace is spending some time with his family.

Robert Delaney, Kathmore, was a week-end visitor.

Jack Tuepah has secured a position on the coal chute.

Mrs. J. C. Main has returned home from Brockville.

Mrs. Reuben Curl and Richard Wilson are on the sick list.

Grippe is prevalent in this vicinity.

Mrs. Charles has returned home after visiting friends in Kingston.

Those who were in need of ice have been supplied by the various ice cutters. The ice is of an average thickness.

Mrs. Stewart Connoly has returned to her home in Montreal.

The "Quality" Tea

"SALADA"

Annual Sale Exceeds 30 Million Packets

—BLACK, MIXED or GREEN—

Steadfastly Refuse All Substitutes. H366

After Fifty Years

FOUNDED fifty years ago, the Dominion Bank to-day has a chain of branches throughout the greater part of Canada, and strong foreign affiliations circling the globe. Our half century of banking experience has developed a complete and efficient service and a knowledge of financial affairs, invaluable to our patrons.

THE DOMINION BANK 817

NAPANEE BRANCH - - - G. PATTEN CARR, Manager
Roblin Branch open Thursdays, Fridays, from Nov. 16, to April 30.

Do You Use This Bank

—to deposit your money where it will be safe from fire and theft, and earn interest?—to cash Cheese Cheques?—to collect Sales Notes?—to issue Bank Money Orders instead of sending actual cash in a letter?—to help you increase your acreage and improve your Live Stock?—to obtain sound advice on investments in Stocks, Bonds and Farm Lands?

THE MERCHANTS BANK OF CANADA

Head Office: Montreal. Established 1864.

NAPANEE BRANCH, C. H. ANDERSON, Manager.
YARKER, VERONA AND PARHAM BRANCHES, J. W. McCLYMONT, Manager.
TAMWORTH BRANCH, S. D. WHALEY, Manager.

FOUND—A sum of money on the road in the vicinity of Camden East, on Friday, January 27th, 1922. Apply to R. H. COOK, Newburgh. 9-ap

LOST—On Saturday, January28, 1922, between R. H. Perry's grocery store, Napanee and Roblin, a blue alligator leather hand bag containing a sum of money. Finder leave with MARIE PAUL at U. M. Wilson's office and receive reward. 9-ap

MEN and WOMEN to sell to women in home's rubberlined waterproof Gingham Aprons for use in the kitchen. Can easily earn $14 daily, and more. Rapid seller and ready demand. Send 75 cents for sample apron and full particulars. Money refunded if sample returned. BRITISH RUBBER COMPANY, 232 McGill Street, MONTREAL 7-b

DR. G. H. HOLLINGSHEAD, D.C., Chiropractor

Consultation, Free.

Hours: 9 a.m. to 12 noon; 1 p.m. till 6 p.m.; 7 p.m. to 8 p.m.

Cor. Bridge and East Streets, NAPANEE

CLOVER SEED WANTED

Highest price paid for Alfalfa, Red Clover, Alsike, and Timothy Seeds.

Send samples and we will try and trade.

A. JARVIS & CO.,
Seed Merchants. King, Ont.
3-dp

FOR SALE

GOING OUT OF BUSINESS

R. Bennett, of the Village of Odessa, has for sale all tools required for the manufacture of tinware. Any person desirous of going into the tin business cannot make any mistake in setting in Odessa. It is the centre of a good dairy district. I would not think of selling out, but by the loss of my wife I am compelled to retire. Call and see me.

9-b R. BENNETT.

ANNUAL MEETING

The annual meeting of the Napanee United Farmers' Old Club will be held in the Council Chamber, Napanee, on Thursday, the 16th day of February, at 1.30 o'clock.

Election of officers, disposal of accumulated business.

The amount of new business undertaken will depend largely on the number attending, and the interest taken in this meeting.

Are you in favor of establishing a Shipping Board?

This is a call to all who are in sympathy with co-operation, and especially to the junior farmers.

M. N. EMPEY, Pres.
WILL J. SCHELL, Sec'y.

Pyrex, glass, ovenwares, a nice assortment of different articles. DAVY & ALLISON.

H. W. GALLAGHER

The People's Auctioneer

My experience in handling a number of very successful sales has convinced my patrons that I am capable of handling any sale and guarantee to give you perfect satisfaction.

List your sales with me.

H. W. GALLAGHER.
Phone 10 ring 1-3,
Adolphustown.
11-3-m

ICE BOAT FOR SALE—Apply to JAMES H. MARTWICK, JR., Box 470, Napanee, Ont.

FOR SALE—General purpose mare, 5 years old, kind and quiet. PAUL & SMITH.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—Large brick house and barn. Apply to U. M. WILSON, Napanee. 5-tf

FOR SALE—Frame house and lot, on west end Water street. Apply W. Howe, Box 519, town. 4-tf

HOUSE TO LET—Brick house, with modern conveniences, on East street. Apply to HARTMAN & CARD. 2-tf

FOR SALE—A number of houses and lots in town, and also a number of desirable farms. Apply to T. B. GERMAN. 42-tf

LOOK HERE—If your hay supply is getting small, call WILLIAM CLEMENS, he can supply your needs. Phone 185 r 22. 6-c

HOUSE TO RENT—North half of double brick house on Robert Street. Newly papered and painted. Apply to JOHN A. CLIFF, 2 doors south of premises. 1-tf

WATCH LOST—Gent's silver faced Waltham watch, between Forest Mills and Napanee. Will finder leave same at THIS OFFICE, and receive reward. 7-ap

FOR SALE—That desirable property on Bridge street, the estate of the late A. Alexander, next door to Jas. Craig's. Apply to MRS. M. E. CULP, or the premises. 10-bp

FOR SALE—6 acres, garden, in corporation of Napanee. Good frame house and barn. Good location. For quick sale, $2500.00. All kinds of farms, and houses in Napanee for sale. F. C. Bogart.

FARM, FOR SALE—On Belleville road, 5 miles from Napanee, 3 miles from Deseronto, 140 acres, in 2 parcels. Good buildings. Will sell in one parcel, or separate. Apply to FRANK SMITH, R. R. 6 4-tf

Everybody who tries Tanlac has something good to say about it. Tanlac is sold in Napanee at Wallace's Drug Store, Limited, and by leading druggists everywhere.

W. T. BAIRD
ORGANIST AND CHOIR DIRECTOR
of Trinity Methodist Church
Teacher of Piano, Organ and Voice Culture.
A few pupils will be accepted.
Studio—West Street.

ROYAL HOTEL **BARBER SHOP**
HARRY SCOTT, Proprietor.
Everything Neat and Sanitary
Best of Service Guaranteed.
GIVE US A TRIAL

H. W. SMITH
Graduate of Ontario Veterinary College. B. V. Sc., of Toronto University.
OFFICE—Centre Street.
PHONE 61

R. A. LEONARD, M. D., C. P. S.
Physician Surgeon, Etc.
Late House Surgeon of the Kingston General Hospital
Office—North side of Dundas St., between West and Robert Sts., Napanee.

T. M. GALBRAITH
B. A., M. D., C. M.
Cor. Dundas and West Streets
Specialty—Diseases of Children.
Office hours—Until 9 a. m. 1 p. m. till 3 p. m. 7 till 9 p. m.
Telephone—279.

Dr. R. V. McLAUGHLIN,
DENTIST
Entrance on John Street.
Over Wallace's Drug Store.
Telephone—10

The Best Service

A store can give its customers is to provide the best possible **VALUES** for the prices asked.

We seek to do this, and it is our purpose to make you feel you can absolutely depend upon the **QUALITY** of your purchases here.

OUR STOCK OF CLOTHING AND FURNISHINGS MERIT YOUR CAREFUL CONSIDERATION.

THE GRAHAM CO'Y.,
Napanee, Ont.

BUY YOUR
BUTTER WRAPPERS
AT THIS OFFICE

Hard and soft cut wood for sale. 'Phone 53.
ROBT. LIGHT.

WOOD
Blocks, Cordwood, Hardwood Slabs, stove lengths or 4 ft.
Flour, Feed, Groceries, Salt.
S. CASEY DENISON,
CENTRE STREET, NORTH.
'Phone 101.

Tommy Didn't Mind.

Gertie (who had just been kissed by Arthur under the mistletoe, which he had discovered hanging in the hall): "You wicked wretch to take advantage of me like that! I wish I knew who hung it there! I'd—I'd pay them out!"

Arthur (to Gertie's little brother later in the evening): "Tommy, I am going to take Gertie away from you soon. Will you mind?"

Tommy: "Not in the least, Mr. Pop. We're not friends now."

Arthur: "How's that?"

Tommy (heedless of Gertie's killing glances): "Oh, she boxed my ears for tipping her off the chair when she was nailing up the mistletoe in the hall."

Lawyers were known in Babylon in 2300 B. C.

Jumping to Conclusions.

A policeman was leading a child along a street in Glasgow in the direction of a police station.

On the pavement stood a middle-aged, motherly-looking woman, who gazed at the pair with interest.

As they passed, she held up her hands in astonishment and exclaimed, "Oh, the poor, half-starved wee thing. It looks as if it hadn't a decent meal for a week, nor been properly washed for a fortnight. Some folks cannot bring up dogs, let alone littie ones. Where did your find it?"

The constable retorted angrily, "Where did I find it? Dash your impudence, woman, the little one is not lost at all; it's my own child!"

CANADA'S RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT

(Continued from page 1)

anxious times. The management has never lost faith in its ultimate success and has worked to the end of fortifying the system in every way possible, particularly in inspiring the staff from one end of the system to the other to so co-operate that to day the whole force is a unit in effort to prove up and demonstrate to the people of Canada that this public owned enterprise will be a great national asset before another decade. Canadians do not wish to be railway owned, but desire to own and run their own system, and will venture much to carry on.

The adverse conditions that have faced this system for the past two or three years were also in evidence in the early days of the Canadian Pacific Railway Co., and during those days of anxiety it was only through the same spirit of determination on the part of its management that has since placed it on its basis of railway supremacy. The railway policies of the new formed Government of Canada will have much to do with assisting its own railway system to a position to which in a few years it can point with pride. The Canadian people are recognizing the fact that the success of their railroad depends, or will depend, largely upon their patronage, and are now giving it their support. President Hanna has been seeking the assistance, through their patronage of same by the people, to the success of their property. In making the public understand they are the principals in this undertaking, and he their appointed manager and public servant, he is bringing about a country-wide co-operation which must prove most beneficial to all concerned.

The success of Public Ownership of Railways also demands of the government truly constructive legislation, and that seems possible the country will now be given.

The Farmers' Party will undoubtedly work in harmony with the Liberal Government to their objective. Good government is the ideal of each party, in to and for the people's interests and welfare. The cure for the capitalistic interests of the late Conservative regime will, under the new control, be put into discard most assuredly.

A good sound, but safe, imigration policy should be to the forefront. Our Northwest is capable of absaorbing in the next ten years ten millions of the right quality of imigrants.

A sane tariff policy for revenue, not a sacrificial protective tariff, prohibitive, which preying on the vitals of economic forces, sucks the life out of its citizens for the benefit of a favored few. A tariff which will allow the country its revenue for paying, or assisting to pay, for operation of government. A tariff to allow the country to cultivate trade in commodities, thereby permitting the disposal of our surplus production.

Reciprocal arrangement, if possible, with the United States on same or enlarged basis as arranged in 1911 during Sir Wilfred Laurier's regime. And a preferential tariff of at least 50 per cent. in favor of Great Britain.

We may be thankful for the return to the treasury benches of the Hon. W. S. Fielding. Above tariff adjustments during the fifteen very prosperous years under Liberal rule from 1896 to 1911 placed the country on a firm financial basis, during that period making all previous dark clouds appear silver lined.

Other constructive measures are necessary, and with the assistance of the party representing the greatest basic industry—farming—of Canada, who numerically and financially exceed all other interests, our future enterprises, we believe and hope for brighter days ahead for this Dominion of Canada.

To properly understand the changed conditions of party politics in this country it is necessary to recall the election of 1911 when the Liberal party, under the leadership of Sir Wilfred Laurier, went to the country upon the issue of the reciprocity agreement with the United States.

For forty years the Canadian government had been most anxious to secure reciprocal trade with the United States, had sent delegates to Washington in an endeavor to secure such a pact, if possible. I here mention the efforts of Sir Charles Tupper, with Secretary of State James E. Blaine of the United States.

In 1910 an agreement was arranged by delegates, the Hon. W. S. Fielding and Hon. Wm. Patterson, with the U. S. Congress, during the incumbency of President Taft, which was hailed when agreed to by parliament and Canada during the early days of 1911 as a most satisfactory and long desired arrangement. The provisions of this agreement were so satisfactory to all members of parliament at large that the members occupying the benches in opposition not only endorsed it and the Ex-Finance Minister, Hon. Geo. E. Foster, then sitting in opposition, commended the agreement in an article in the Canadian Magazine —in the month of November, 1910, I believe—in most favorable terms.

Mr. Wm. Northrup, member from East Hastings, now in his place in Parliament, declared the Conservative party, then in opposition, would endorse the measure then outlined with both hands. Others in opposition were also demonstrative in its favor.

At this time the government was beset by many interests for special favors which the government, in view of guarding the treasury, refused to entertain.

The Canadian Northern Railway Co. desired endorsement through guarantee of more bonds for extension through the Rockies. And companies who had been bonused for a period of eight years to put them on their feet were asking for an extension of bonuses. The Bank, Trust and Loan Companies and Insurance Companies did not like a proposed measure or measures to safeguard the people's interests which was proposed by the government, and which in pointing to the then weakness of such companies' operation caused a feeling of distress—or fear maybe—in such interests. Other sane parliamentary measures were on the tapis, for the government realized the necessity for curtailing expenditures to keep the surplus a dominant feature of their rule.

For these reasons the financial interests of Canada combined to upset the government of Sir Wilfred Laurier.

The time seemed opportune for a combination of interests, and the financial strength of such a combination need not be questioned, as the result proved.

Sir Wilfred had decided to go to the country on the reciprocity pact, feeling that the endorsement of this agreement was assurred, as the country had wanted and wished for such an agreement for many years.

However the Opposition, taking advantage of this opportunity, backed by the unlimited capital of the monied interests, turned their coats over night, unfurled the National flag, and with the loyal-ty cry over to the front, and the cry of "no trade or truck with the Yankees" succeeded in stampeeding the people and securing the reins of government. The success of the party in that election was possibly of great benefit in many ways to the country.

It has proven a great educational period since to the people principally rural and generally consuming public—as demonstrated in the late whirlwind of change, and the awakening of rural population to a personal interest in government, and a desire to take on some responsibility.

Many changes have taken place since the election and change of government in 1911. The Liberal party who went down to defeat in that year, particularly owing to the defection of the farmers of the country in whose particular interest the reciprocity agreement was formulated, have since become alive to their mistake, and the same tactics used in 1911 election pursued by the Premier the Hon. Mr. Meighen, of the late government and his followers, in the election of Dec. 6th last, did not succeed. I will not write the political tale of maladministration of the Conservative government since 1911, nor of its ursurpation of office since 1919.

It will ever stand out in the history of Canada as a record to mock the true ideals of responsible government.

Every device of political trickery was used in 1917 to defeat Sir Wilfred Laurier. Nothing was overlooked, even to the hand to hand acceptance of the National Party of Quebec, seditionists by the governing party. Even the press came to be considered a subsidized adjunct. Also many of the former associates of the loved and most loyal subject of Canada, Sir Wilfred Laurier, put their fowels into his political body, all under the caption of Union Government.

The country is now watching every move of the new Premier of Canada, the Hon. Wm. L. Mackenzie King, to determine if he can be justified in their faith that to the citizens of Canada will be returned responsible government.

In one matter of moment the people are particularly anxious; and that is for the success of the government owned railway system. They wish every effort made to preserve its integrity and to assist the management in every possible manner. With such men as President D. B. Hanna, with his able staff, together with selected men from the Board of Control as Messrs. Howard Kelly, W. H. Biggar, Mr. Pullin, and others of the Grand Trunk Railway Co., all experts in their departments, there should be no trouble in producing managerial machinery to run the National System to perfection, provided, the political wrench is kept out of the machinery.

H. B. SHERWOOD,
Napanee, Ont., Canada.
January 19, 1922.

Tuberculosis In Canada.

Tuberculosis in its various forms was responsible for 7,228 deaths in eight provinces of Canada in 1920, according to a bulletin issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. In Ontario, the number of deaths was 2,300; in Nova Scotia, 775; in Manitoba, 455; in British Columbia, 446; in New Brunswick, 389; in Alberta, 381; in Saskatchewan, 357; in Prince Edward Island, 125. Quebec's statistics are not included with those of the other provinces, as no record of that the number of deaths in that province between June, 1919, and June, 1920, was 3,196.

Pulmonary tuberculosis was the cause of 4,312 of the 5,228 deaths, tubercular meningitis, 226; abdominal tuberculosis, 229; acute miliary tuberculosis, 96; tuberculosis of the spinal column, 68; tuberculosis of the joints, 27; tuberculosis of other organs, 132; disseminated tuberculosis, 1,138; and scrofula, 1. The number of deaths from tuberculosis in the eight provinces rose from 416 in January, to 647 in May and declined steadily to 360 in December. In May, 1921, the number of deaths from tuberculosis in the eight provinces was 463, of which 215 occurred in Ontario; 67 in Nova Scotia 39 in New Brunswick; 37 in British Columbia; 35 in Manitoba; 34 in Saskatchewan; 23 in Alberta and 13 in Prince Edward Island. Statistics for subsequent months of 1921 have not yet been published.

An Unexpected Pleasure.

One side of the famous Devil's Glen was open to the public. The other side was kept strictly private by the landlord.

An American visitor, ignoring the notice-boards, was walking up the private side of the glen when he was met by a choleric old gentleman, who shouted, "What do you mean, sir, by trespassing on my property?"

"Waal," said the American, "it don't make any difference to you, do it?"

"Do you know, sir, that this is my property?"

"Snakes alive!" replied the American, affably, "I'm that aren't interesting! I know this was the Devil's Glen, but I never expected to see the proprietor!"

PARLIAMENTARY LETTER

Although the new government has been office but a very short time it has already given evidence of its fitness and readiness to deal with the great problems confronting it. In one of the most trying problems of the lot, viz: unemployment relief, the Prime Minister and his colleagues have gone further than had previously been suggested, and have laid down an agreement which, if taken advantage of by the provinces and the municipalities, will mean that not a single unemployed man or woman, willing to work, if work is available, need suffer because of inability to secure it. And in laying down the proposals that the federal government would further lighten the load of the municipalities who find themselves faced with the necessity of granting relief, the Prime Minister expressed the wish that there would be a liberal interpretation of the clauses of the order-in-council so that none need suffer from too hard and fast following of the regulations..

* * *

The proposal to share the above-normal cost of works which the municipalities find it necessary to undertake as a matter of relief appears to have given general satisfaction. When it is realized that the federal government could go no further in the matter without trampling under foot some of the provisions of the British North American Act, which guarantees provincial and municipal rights in such matters, it is obvious that the government preferce had to maintain the former system of calling upon the municipalities to initiate the relief work, but in the scheme laid down by order-in-council the King Government went much further than had its predecessors in office.

* * *

There have been demands from some quarters for the starting of public works in order to provide work where none existed, and the government during recent weeks has been importuned by deputations from various sources to order an immediate beginning of work under some of the contracts let by the Meighen Government during the dying hours. This, Hon. Mr. King refused to listen to, stating that he had warned the contractors and all concerned that such contracts would be subject to investigation by the incoming government and that they must be subject to cancellation if it were found that it was not in the public interest to proceed with the work laid down in them. In this category were contracts let for the construction of an ice-breaker in Montreal and a couple of dry docks on the Pacific coast, where it was evident just before the election that the Conservative managers were likely to have a hard fight for their seats.

Work on the ice-breaker and on the dry-docks has been ordered suspended. From present indications it is not likely that the ice-breaker will be built as at the time the contract was awarded it was known that the government could secure the John D. Hazen, which had been sold to Russia, for a great deal less than a new vessel could be constructed. A report from Lloyd's, it appears, is to the effect that the John D. with a few minor repairs, can be made as good as the day she was launched, and that the vessel can be delivered in Canada for about one third of what it would cost to carry out the contracts awarded by the Meighen government. And since the government has consistently maintained that wastage of the public funds is a matter entirely divorced from unemployment relief, it will probably be decided to cancel the Vickers contract.

Just what will be done with regard to the dry-docks in B. C. is not decided yet. Hon. J. H. King, who is to be the new Minister of Public Works, is now on the ground looking into the matter, and when he comes to Ottawa will be in a position to tell his colleagues whether or not it is necessary to go ahead with the work. If he finds that the work is not urgent it is extremely unlikely that the contractors will be allowed to proceed.

* * *

There is no uncertainty about the fact that Canada is to have a season of economical government as compared with the reckless spending days of the last few years. In the public interest it is vitally necessary that expenditures be kept as low as they possibly can, and this is the principle on which the new government is working. Department heads have been called upon to prepare their estimates at the earliest possible moment, and to keep them as low as they possibly can. And the cabinet ministers promises to go over them again and again with the pruning knife and cut them still further. There are certain public services which of course, must be carried on and the public business must proceed on an efficient basis, but there are many ways in which economy can well be practiced, and all of these avenues are being explored carefully.

* * *

Hon. Charles Stewart, Minister of the Interior, has returned from his visit to Alberta and while he has given no hint of an announcement to make with regard to his plans for finding a seat. The Alberta Progressives were the strongly class-conscious to allow any of their members to resign in favor of Mr. Stewart, so the present indications are that while the Dominion will not be denied Mr. Stewart's services, he will find a constituency elsewhere than in Alberta where he can stand for election. It will not be hard to find such a constituency, either in Quebec or Ontario.

* * *

Apparently deciding that discretion was the better part of valor, especially after the inauspicious start made at the Newmarket nomination meeting, J. A. Armstrong, Conservative candidate in North York, withdrew from the fight on the second day and thus relieved the Prime Minister of the necessity of fighting a bye-election contest. Very heavy pressure was being brought to bear on Mr. Armstrong by Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen and his friends, for it was feared that opposition to Hon. Mr. King would lead to the defat of the former Premier in Grenville, and there never was any doubt as to Mr. Armstrong's chances, if the battle had gone on.

* * *

Parliament is not to be without Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen next session at any rate, for the former Premier succeeded in handing a severe trouncing to his opponent in the Grenville bye-election fight and won out by a majority of more than 1600 votes. Mr. Meighen, however, had a hard enough fight on his hands throughout the campaign which was staged and his friends were not troubled with over-confidence, especially as long as J. A. M. Armstrong remained in the North York fight. Mr. Meighen's defeat in Grenville would have been generally regretted, and the result of the bye-election was probably proof of the fact that in a straight two-party fight the Progressives are not yet as strong as they think.

It is not certain yet whether or not Mr. Meighen will now get the salary of official Leader of the Opposition. If he desires it, the matter will be brought to Hon. T. A. Crerar, and there is considerable doubt in some minds as to whether or not the Alberta group of Progressives will stand for Mr. Crerar making way for another leader, whether he wants to or not. But there are many considerations which will probably be threshed out at a general caucus of opposition members shortly after the opening of the House.

TRAGIC TRAILMAKERS.

Men Who Have Made History In the Far North.

The beaver does much to explain North America. His fur found the readiest sale in Europe and lured explorers farther and farther inland, thus leading up to the day when Paul Leland Haworth should write his "Trailmakers of the Northwest," and in this new volume on the Canadian explorers speak of our Northwest as "American." The process of verbal annexation being completed by the author and resented by the reviewer, it may be said that the story is fascinating.

From Hudson Bay Amundsen the trails were blazed by men of great heart and daring, men who too often gave their lives. How tragically that is dispersed when the baron de Bourgoing happened to pass.

"My dear baron," she cried, "I was waiting for you; be so kind as to give these sweetmeats to your little Irene." And she left him.

The baron was going for a ride, and the dainties were a nuisance. So when he saw Dr. Comeau coming he accosted him. "I was lying in wait for you, doctor. My daughter Irene asked to give you these sweetmeats for your son."

The physician was much annoyed. "I shall return home very late," he said, "and I cannot carry those sweetmeats about with me for hours."

Just at that moment the little Prince Imperial rushed in, and the doctor, bowing profoundly, cried, "Monseigneur, here are bonbons that have de la part de mon fils!"

The prince began to munch the dainties, but a severe voice exclaimed, "What, Louis? I have forbidden you to eat sweetmeats!" It was the Empress, accompanied by a reader. Taking the bag from the child, she handed it to Mlle Bouvet! And every one began to laugh.

When they told the Empress of the little adventure she turned to Mlle. Bouvet, and said, "You will have to eat them."

This pretty reader made a grimace of distaste; whereat some one suggested that the dainties be given to one of the guardsmen. The little prince, delighted with the idea, ran up to the soldier, who obeying orders to the very letter, remained motionless. In vain the child grew impatient, and stormed to attract his attention. Finally, tired from the effort, he emptied the bag into the soldier's boot.

Boot-Heels.

Boot-heels are of Persian origin, and were originally attached to sandals in order that the wearers might keep their feet above the burning sands. Heels nine inches high have been known. When high heels were introduced in Venice they were called "chapineys," and were highly decorated. The height of the "chapineys" proclaimed the rank of the wearer.

SURPRISE
A PURE HARD SOAP
SURPRISE SOAP
Always Good
Every time you buy "SURPRISE" you get a big, bright, solid bar of the highest grade household soap.
126

The Frontenac Lumber Co.
HARD AND SOFT WOOD,
LUMBER, SHINGLES, LATH, SASH and DOORS,
BUILDING MATERIAL OF ALL KINDS
CAR LOTS A SPECIALTY
Office: Dundas Street
Next Richardson's Photograph Gallery

GAY FRENCH COURT.

Some Stories Told of Late Empress Eugenie.

While the late Eugenie, former Empress of the French, was holding her Court at the Tuileries, two sentries were always stationed at the palace gates, with instructions to maintain themselves absolutely immovable, silent and expressionless during their turn of duty.

One day the Empress, accompanied by a gentleman of her household, passed near the statuesque sentries, and remarked, "I am convinced that the stolid pose of those men is mere affectation, and that it would take very little to upset it."

"Your Majesty may test the matter for yourself," was the reply.

Eugenie frowned, and, speaking harshly, reproached one of the guardsmen for his lack of smartness. Seeing that she did not succeed in moving him, she boxed his ears; he did not move or utter a sound. Next day she sent him five hundred francs.

Another bit of Court nonsense is related in the "True Story of the Empress Eugenie" by the Count de Soissons, and perhaps it is the same immovable sentry that figured in it. Old M. de Saint-Aubin was paying his addresses to the young and pretty Mlle. Bouvet, who was reader to the Empress. One day he brought her a bouquet and a bag of bonbons; at first she refused the sweetmeats, but the little old gentleman insisted, and at last, in order to get rid of him, she accepted them. Not wishing to eat them, she was puzzling how to dispose of them when the Baron de Bourgoing happened to pass.

THE WHISKERS ERA.

Special Code of Manners Had to Be Provided.

Back in the '80s—that period of social and industrial beginnings when men still rejoiced in whiskers and stovepipe hats and their mates in basques and bustles and polonaises, and folks of consequence rode in phaetons; surreys and broughams—there was a certain book to be found in every well regulated household of the West. It occupied a place of honor on the marble-topped parlor centre table or upon a convenient shelf in company with the family Bible, the photograph album and the glass case of waxed fruits.

The book was referred to colloquially as "Hill's Manual," though it bore a more pretentious title, "Hill's Manual of Social and Business Forms, a Guide to Correct Writing, with Approved Methods of Speaking and Acting in the Various Relations of Life."

"Hill's Manual" was probably the most comprehensive compendium of general knowledge and complete advice that was ever compended. It was easily the best.

In matters of table manners and the etiquette of the home circle Hill was especially felicitious and no doubt many of the genteel customs that prevail in the refined homes of to-day may be traced to Hill's admonitions. Here are some points he emphasized under the head of "Errors to Be Avoided":

Never soil the tablecloth if it is possible to avoid it.

Never use anything but fork or spoon in feeding yourself.

Never encourage a dog or cat to play with you at the table.

Never pick your teeth or put your hand to your mouth while eating.

Never come to the table in your shirt sleeves, with dirty hands, or dishevelled hair.

Never wipe your hands upon the tablecloth or clean them in your mouth; use the napkin.

Never allow butter, soup or other food to remain on your clothes.

Never make a display when removing hair, insects or other disagreeable things from your food. Place them quietly under the edge of your plate.

Never scratch your head at the table.

Never hesitate to take the last piece of cake or bread. There are probably more.

Gift to British Columbia.

Sir Leicester Harmsworth, who some years back purchased a number of Gen. Wolfe's letters, presented to Agent-General F. C. Wade of British Columbia, for deposit in the Legislative Library at Victoria, the earliest original archives connected with representative government on Vancouver Island, including the appointment under the great seal in 1849 of Richard Blanshard, first governor of the island; also the original lists of British passengers to the island by different barques in 1849 and 1850, containing many names still well known on the islands; constituting, therefore, a Pilgrim Mayflower list for that colony. The gift includes several other records of great historic interest.

Portrait Had Adventures.

Not many Canadians know the history of the portrait of Queen Victoria, which now hangs in the new Parliament Buildings at Ottawa. It was rescued in 1849 when the building were destroyed by fire in Montreal, and taken to a hotel. This hotel was also burned, and again the portrait was rescued. In the fire at Ottawa in 1916 the picture was saved by cutting it out of the frame.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

Duelling in France

Men of rank and fashion in France appear to be more interested in the question of duelling just at present than in the result of the conference at Washington. Society is said to have been stirred by a recent edict of Paul Bonnevay, Minister of Justice, who says that duelling is criminal and must be stopped. The duel has always existed in France, except for brief periods when a king forbade it for the general public, but sometimes permitted his friends to fight. Even when it was under royal ban duels were fought, the only difference being that they were surrounded with greater secrecy and that the principals agreed in advance that neither would give evidence against the other. In the great war the custom fell into abeyance, but since the coming of peace it has revived and scores of more or less prominent Frenchmen have mutually crossed swords with each other, usually because of some political difference, but frequently enough as the outcome of some painful domestic disclosures.

Reasons why duelling should be regarded as a crime and punished by law are so obvious to Canadians that they need not be recited. Reasons which appear cogent to thousands of Frenchmen, and even to some Englishmen, in favor of duelling are more in need of being explained. They have been plentifully presented in the controversy provoked by the Minister's ukase. One of the best of them, as it appears to us, is that so long as the law treats as trifles offences that a man of spirit would probably consider outrageous offences, it may be necessary for an insulted person to take the law into his own hands. For instance, a man has his face slapped for no reason whatever, or somebody uses his stale of beer as a cuspidor. What is he to do? Is he to turn the other cheek or pluckily defy his insulter by drinking his beer? Or shall he to rise up and smite his insulter, or kick him in the stomach or hurl crockery at him? To do so might be to injure bystanders and to terrify ladies who might be present.

To have the rowdy arrested would be little satisfaction. He would be fined a few francs and the man who haled him to court might be regarded as lacking in manly spirit. It seems to the Frenchman that the proper thing is to exchange cards, arrange a meeting and some one morning meet the enemy with sword or single-shot pistol. In the great majority of cases it is said that neither duellist hopes or tries to kill his opponent. Each is satisfied if he vindicates his courage in appearing, and the injured person will consider the incident closed if he can merely scratch or prick the skin of the aggressor. He is assured that whereas lawsuits rarely satisfy both parties to them and that friendships are rarely the result of them, friendships often follow duels. The combatan's regard themselves as brothers-in-arms who have faced death together and at the close of the encounters they usually slip each other a little kiss.

It is urged, too, that whereas now a large well-nourished and lusty bully can, by little fellow-citizen with impunity, he would think better of it if he knew that he might be summoned to the court of honor where he would present a fine target and find all his physical development turned to his disadvantage. A small man is as likely to be a good pistol shot as a big man and is under no handicap in handling a rapier. The French feel that in cases of martial ardidelity a court of honor gives little satisfaction, but that to indict a wound upon the wrecker of the home is a salutary lesson to him and to all others of the same sort, and has a tendency to rekindle admiration for her husband in the breast of the faithless spouse.

There is no law in France that defines duelling and either forbids or permits it. In some decisions it has been regarded as less unsanity, and others as attempted murder, and in others as justifiable self-defence. Many jurists have contended that in view of the fact that the law holds either the duellists are equally armed, and that each is trying to defend himself against the other, any injuries that each may inflict are in the nature of self-defence. Others take the view that since the duellists are there for the avowed purpose of wounding or killing each other they are guilty of attempted murder. There have been court decisions to support both views. Cases in which duellists have been severely punished by the courts are rare, and it is rarely that French duels end fatally. A Frenchman who feels he is in honor bound to challenge a man or accept a challenge is inclined to close his eyes to the legal consequences of his act. On the other hand if a law were passed specifically forbidding duelling, many challenged men would point to it as a sufficient reason for not accepting challenges and the practice would go out of fashion as it has done in most other civilized countries.

Plants and Medicine.

In the Philippines the number of plants used for medicinal purposes is very large. A few are recognized as sources of standard medicines, but the number having commercial value is decidedly small. From one, the St. Ignatius bean (Strychnos Ignatii), the strychnine of commerce is extracted.

The Chinese Pen.

The Chinese pen is a brush made of soft hair, which is best adapted for painting the curiously formed letters of the Chinese alphabet.

LAST BRITISH FORT.

It Was One Time the Home of Governor Simcoe.

The largest of the Revolutionary forts left standing in New York City is about to disappear.

Built by the British, it was occupied from time to time by detachments of at least forty regiments, and was the scene of constant activity. Probably no other camp about New York has yielded such a wealth of historic relics. "The Fort," or "Fort Hill," as it was called, stands on the highest point near the Staten Island shore, commanding the approach to the mainland. These heights have recently been found to be composed of a valuable sand, which is being excavated in great quantity, and the last vestige of the famous fort will soon be dug up and carried away.

For the last three years the old fort and its surroundings have been diligently explored with surprising results by the Fort Hill Research Committee of the New York Historical Society. In this search more than 2,000 buttons have been discovered, identifying many of the crack British regiments, the Hessians and several American Tory regiments. A great variety of relics of the period makes it possible to reconstruct the life of the old camp in great detail.

Within a few days we have of the fort has been preserved for posterity in the journal kept by Lieut.-Col. John Greaves Simcoe, late Governor of Upper Canada, who was in command of the Queen's Rangers. It was their boast that they had killed and captured more than twice their own number during the Revolution.

Simcoe made his headquarters in the Latourette homestead, which still stands on the high ground near the old fort. Only a few walls remain of the old building. It was from the headquarters that Simcoe started out on the ill-fated attempt to attack the American forces near Morristown in 1779. Simcoe's horse was shot under him and in the fall he was knocked senseless. As he lay on the ground unconscious a boy rushed up and was about to bayonet him when one one checked him, remarking, "Let him alone. He's dead enough." The mistake saved his life.

The journal, which was kept for years in the old headquarters near the fort, makes very interesting reading. Simcoe never seems to have had the slightest doubt that the British would win the war. He never speaks of the enemy except as "rebels."

It is interesting to read Simcoe's comment on the Father of His Country, written in the old headquarters on Staten Island.

"In the length of the war," he writes, "for what one generous action has Washington been celebrated? What honorable sentiment has ever fallen from his lips?"

Cannibalism Feared.

To discover whether the caribou eaten by Miss Fossett and the man who haled him to court might be regarded as lacking in manly spirit. It seems to the Frenchman that the proper thing is to exchange cards, arrange a meeting and some one morning meet the enemy with sword or single-shot pistol. In the great majority of cases it is said that neither duellist hopes or tries to kill his opponent. Each is satisfied if he vindicates his courage in appearing, and the injured person will consider the incident closed if he can merely scratch or prick the skin of the aggressor. He is assured that whereas lawsuits rarely satisfy both parties to them and that friendships are rarely the result of them, friendships often follow duels. The combatan's regard themselves as brothers-in-arms who have faced death together and at the close of the encounters they usually slip each other a little kiss.

It is urged, too, that whereas now a large well-nourished and lusty bully can, by little fellow-citizen with impunity, he would think better of it if he knew that he might be summoned to the court of honor where he would present a fine target and find all his physical development turned to his disadvantage. A small man is as likely to be a good pistol shot as a big man and is under no handicap in handling a rapier. The French feel that in cases of martial indelicity a court of honor gives little satisfaction, but that to indict a wound upon the wrecker of the home is a salutary lesson to him and to all others of the same sort, and has a tendency to rekindle admiration for her husband in the breast of the faithless spouse.

There is no law in France that defines duelling and either forbids or permits it. In some decisions it has been regarded as less unsanity, and others as attempted murder, and in others as justifiable self-defence. Many jurists have contended that in view of the fact that the law holds either the duellists are equally armed, and that each is trying to defend himself against the other, any injuries that each may inflict are in the nature of self-defence. Others take the view that since the duellists are there for the avowed purpose of wounding or killing each other they are guilty of attempted murder. There have been court decisions to support both views. Cases in which duellists have been severely punished by the courts are rare, and it is rarely that French duels end fatally. A Frenchman who feels he is in honor bound to challenge a man or accept a challenge is inclined to close his eyes to the legal consequences of his act. On the other hand if a law were passed specifically forbidding duelling, many challenged men would point to it as a sufficient reason for not accepting challenges and the practice would go out of fashion as it has done in most other civilized countries.

Plants and Medicine.

In the Philippines the number of plants used for medicinal purposes is very large. A few are recognized as sources of standard medicines, but the number having commercial value is decidedly small. From one, the St. Ignatius bean (Strychnos Ignatii), the strychnine of commerce is extracted.

The Chinese Pen.

The Chinese pen is a brush made of soft hair, which is best adapted for painting the curiously formed letters of the Chinese alphabet.

LENINE WAS MISTAKEN

RUSSIAN LEADER ADMITS HIS ECONOMIC DEFEAT.

He Does Not Think That Attempts to Abolish Capitalism Can Prove Successful, But He Intends to Keep Up Struggle — Bolsheviki Are Still Willing to Sacrifice Their Unfortunate Country.

In a recent address, Lenine admitted the failure of Russia to abolish capitalism, and announced a reaction toward individual property rights and free trade, at least for the peasants. His acknowledgment of defeat is reiterated, but one quotation will suffice: "We suffered an economic defeat on the economic front, and the defeat was very severe * * * more serious than any of the defeats previously suffered on the military fronts." He proceeds to explain how the defeat came about, and how the struggle shall be continued against the present enemy — "anarchistic capitalism and anarchistic trade exchange." His declaration that the proletariat, he says, failed because the peasants would not submit to compulsory labor, and because of this it was necessary to substitute a tax. That necessitated free trade for the peasants in which was left after the impost, which was also necessary to allow them to treat as their property. Individual ownership of land had been abolished, and the peasants continued production, despite their disappointments.

But it was necessary to permit ownership in farm products, and that could only be realized by authorizing sale and exchange, says the New York Times. This stimulation of production was absolutely necessary, and "we have not known how to do it." Capitalism has known how to do it, as President Harding has been quoted as saying, "is not covered by dictionaries —is not clouded by self-interest. There can be no better witness than Lenine to the completeness of the failure of communism where capitalism has succeeded despite all opposition. So far as the Russian famine is due to drought candor will not charge it against communism or Bolshevism or Sovietism. Lenine does not palliate his defeat by that excuse, but says: "Either the political conquests of the Soviet regime will go to smash or they will have to be based on a firm economic foundation." "Fratis about political liberties" is waved aside.

The case is that the "proletariat," the class occupied with the preparation of material values by the enterprises of great capitalist industries, has disappeared. Sometimes it has nominally kept on, but it has had no economic value. Capitalism is necessary for the re-establishment of the proletariat, and that arouses new dangers for Russia. Will the capitalists get the chance to facts within their better organization? Will the peasants adhere to the Soviet or to the proletariat, reborn despite the re-lictance of Lenine and Trotsky to authorize it? Lenine is prepared with a new plan. He proposes to expel from the Soviets "100,000 to 200,000 Communists." That is interesting, because it has been said that there are more Communists in New York than in Russia, and in the recently of the Attorney-General's report, published recently, it may be added that they take orders direct from Russia, "forward" and unthorough" are still Lenine's watchwords.

The whole question is whether the capitalists or the Leninites are the greatest menace to liberty and peace. Bolsheviki have been accused of propaganda by bullets, he says, and his voice is still for discipline by whatever severity may be necessary. But the failure of Sovietism is as colossal as is candidly admitted. We must put forth the utmost strength in our daily toil or inevitable destruction will overtake us. The rest of the world is developing and will get faster than we," says Lenine, ever greater candor, or a sharper rebuke to all who have advocated that we should seek prosperity by the methods of peace. The unreasoning of the bourgeoisie has been followed by the "disappearance" of the proletariat. The former rich are poor, and the former poor are better off. Weakness for the lack of capitalism, which is resurrected compulsorily in the land where its abolition was a boon assured by the Soviet leaders into the promised land.

Their resignations are the least of their troubles, and the too patient Russians give no sign of expelling them. How can the blindest fail to see in Lenine's confession and apology the power that enables and the individual must prosper or suffer together, and that it is madness to sacrifice either to the other? There is no guarantee of the human happiness than the abolition of private property. That sacrifice of the individual to the Soviet theories was the ruin of Soviet society. Private property is not sordid nor mercenary. It benefits society and the individual together, and Russia's misadventure proves that society is impossible without it.

Swede Invented Fixed Ammunition.

Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden, whose reign began in 1611, is credited with the invention of fixed ammunition. In his cartridge bullet and charge were united in a paper case. It was not, however, until 1850 that the first successful metallic cartridge was patented by Americans.

Notifying the Gods.

In China many temples are provided with a bell at the entrance, and when a worshipper enters he gives the rope a pull to ring the bell in order that the gods may be notified of his coming, and be at hand to attend to his prayers.

FORTUNE IN STAMPS.

Early Canadia: Issue Has Become Very Valuable.

Canada has a definite place in the history of the development of the use of postage stamps, says the Rochester Democrat-Chronicle. Before July 1, 1867, the colony of Canada consisted of two provinces, Ontario and Quebec, known also as Upper and Lower Canada. In these two provinces began the issue of Canada's stamps. The first Canadian stamps to be issued to the public was of threepence denomination, which appeared on April 23, 1851. The sixpence followed in the middle of May, and the twelve pence on June 14, 1851.

These stamps were printed in sheets of a hundred, ten rows of ten, and they were printed by the firm of Rawdon, Wright, Hatch & Edison, of New York. In the first instalment of the Canadian stamps delivered by the printers to the Canadian Government were 250,000 of the threepence value, 100,400 of the sixpence, and 51,400 of the twelvepence. Each consignment contained all of the twelvepence stamps that ever were printed. This stamp had a limited sale and it is recorded that most of the issue later was destroyed, together with other remainders, on the appearance of a new series of stamps. The twelvepence is a very rare stamp now and a good copy of it will bring several hundred dollars.

In 1855 a new stamp was added to the list, and in 1857 a half-pence and a seven-and-a-halfpence made their appearance. Up to this time all the Canadian stamps had been issued in an unperforated condition. About 1858 the halfpence, threepence and sixpence stamps were issued perforated. This was the last issue of the pence stamps.

The year 1859 brought another issue, including one-cent, five-cent and ten-cent stamps. In 1864 still another variety came out, consisting of 2-cent, 12½-cent and 19-cent stamps.

In 1868 there was a new issue of stamps of a larger design, including half-cent, 1-cent, 2-cent, 3-cent, 6-cent, 12½-cent, and 15-cent stamps. This issue was followed later by stamps of a smaller design, all bearing the profile of Queen Victoria, in values of 1, 2, 3, 5 and 10 cents. Up to 1893 other denominations such as the 5-cent, 8-cent, 20-cent and 30-cent stamps were issued.

The 1893 issue of 1897 came next. This issue of sixteen varieties, running from a half-cent up to the $5 value, was in commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of Queen Victoria's coronation. Since then other issues have made their appearance, notably the King Edward issue in 1903, the Quebec commemorative issue in 1908, and lastly the King George stamps of 1912, and the war tax stamps issued during the World War. In 1917 a three-cent stamp was issued to commemorate the fiftieth anniversary of the confederation of the Canadian provinces.

The postage stamps of Canada stand in great favor with stamp collectors in all parts of the world, and many of the stamps now are becoming quite scarce.

Newfoundland began issuing stamps in 1857, and from that time to the present time very beautiful and "interesting sets of stamps have come from there. These stamps also are popular with the collectors.

A Horrible Fly.

Discovery in Toronto with the last two years of attacks on children by a large hairy fly, similar to a species which has caused great havoc in Russia, was one of the striking facts disclosed at the recent meeting of the Entomological Society of America. Prof. E. M. Walker, of the Department of Biology of Toronto University, told of three cases of babies suffering from a very severe eruption or boil-like sore on the neck, chest and arms, each sore containing one or more grubs. From two of these cases, the grubs after removal were fed on raw beef and developed into large, hairy flies of a species hitherto unknown in this country.

The larvae grew so rapidly that had they not been removed they would have caused serious suffering. On removal the babies all recovered.

Considerable importance was attached to the discovery by the speaker, in view of the fact of the existence of a nearly related species of fly in Russia, which is the well-known and terrible parasite of both man and several of the domestic animals. The species known in Russia usually attacks children while the latter are asleep out of doors.

A similar species, continued Prof. Walker, existed in the Southern States. With both these and with the Russian fly, however, the eggs were always deposited in sores or in the natural orifices of the body. In the case of the Canadian fly, on the other hand, the young were evidently dropped on the healthy skin.

A Gift of Furs.

All the chapters of the Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire are to be given the opportunity of contributing towards the wedding gift to H.R.H. Princess Mary. The gift will be representative of Canada, taking the form of a handsome collection of Canadian furs. It is to be sent from the I.O.D.E. to "the Daughter of the Empire." As there are 30,000 members of the Order in Canada, it is expected that several thousand dollars will be received.

Few Chinese Criminals.

Lee Quong, the Chinese convicted at Toronto of the theft of a hundred and sentenced to three years in penitentiary, was the sixth Celestial ever to enter the penal institution at Portsmouth. One Chinese there is serving a life sentence for murder. For over twenty years there was not one Celestial sent to penitentiary, which speaks well for their honesty as a class.

SKUNK FUR HAS VALUE

SKINS BRING FORTUNES TO CANADIAN TRAPPERS.

Effort Has Been Made In United States to Breed Skunks on Farms as Foxes Are Raised in Canada— Offensiveness of animals May Be Prevented by the Removal of the Scent Sac.

The importance of the skunk as a fur-bearing animal is made manifest by the fact that its pelt brings to trappers on this continent $3,000,000 annually, the output a year being about 2,000,000 skins.

So highly esteemed is skunk fur that within the last few years the breeding of skunks on scientific principles has been undertaken. It was started in 1918 near Chicago by the Skunk Development Bureau, and two years later the stock was removed to the Illinois Agricultural Experiment Station, here the experiments are being continued. So far no effort has been made to breed the animals in our own Dominion.

The object sought by the breeders is to improve the wild skunk by selection and judicious mating, for size, quality of fur, texture of fur, and length and density of pelage.

There are in Canada many species and sub-species of skunks. One of the most abundant is the common Eastern skunk, which has a glossy, silky black coat of good texture. Unfortunately, it is rather plentiful, its white stripes are not desirable.

The market demands a black pelt or as near it as possible. White patches must be cut out, sewn together, dyed and sold for cheaper grades. This reduces the size of the skin and necessitates the fitting of small pieces together.

The Journal of Heredity in its forthcoming number discusses the problems involved briefly and expresses confidence that selective breeding will produce a race of skunks with only a small patch of white on the crown of the head. Specimens corresponding to that description are occasionally caught. It may even be possible to create an all-black race.

Skunks have a strong tendency to "mutations"—which means that they are apt to develop "sports" in the way of coloration. Such sports, with all kinds of animals, are easily perpetuated and fixed in a breed by proper mating through a series of generations. The silver fox, whose fur is so highly valued, is a mutation of the common red fox; the blue fox is a mutation of the white Arctic fox. Blue or silver skunk pelts would doubtless fetch big prices.

It is believed that they can be obtained. Albino skunks are not very uncommon, and from them can be bred white skunks in the same way that white rabbits, white rats and white mice, descended from albino "sports," have been bred. Yellow skunks are always in demand for children's wear.

Skunks belong to the same zoological family as the marten, fisher, sable, mink and the otter. They produce a pelage of the finest quality in cool latitudes, and hence all parts of Canada, under conditions favorable for breeding them for fur. To feed them is a simple problem, inasmuch as they will eat almost anything. At the Illinois Station they are said to be fed on mice, sour milk, peanuts, dried prunes, stale bread and table scraps.

They may be deprived of offensiveness by removal of the scent sac, the requisite surgical operation being a simple one. In packing skunks one should be caution to avoid wasting any of the valuable scent, for which there is a ready market. Trappers use it to cover up the human smell by smearing it on their traps and on their boots.

It is stated, however, that "by careful and intelligent and somewhat sympathetic treatment one can handle live adult unoperated skunks without misadventure or regret."

An Objection.

The mistress who usually taught the children natural history was inquiring of her little niece Sue how the young lady who knew very little of her subject. She assembled her charges, and told them to observe carefully, as she would ask them after words what they had learned. "Now, Joan, you are the beautiful bees; tell me what I wonder what it would say about its life if it could speak to me. "I expect," answered Miss Fo'lonson, and begging your pardon for the liberty, I'm an earwig, free!"

A Severe Sentence.

Forty years in Kingston Penitentiary, practically life imprisonment, was the extraordinary sentence imposed by Magistrate George Moore, of Parry Sound, on Stephen Zowisiuk, the Galician who broke a number of windows in the Town Hall, and who was without money or work, and had been sleeping out in the cold, without food, took this method of ensuring himself a term in jail sufficiently long to tide over the winter months.

With a view to preventing others from following Zowisiuk's example, the magistrate convicted the prisoner on ten counts and sentenced him to four years on each, the sentences to run consecutively.

Dr. Lambert, the jail surgeon, declared that the Galician is sane, although of a low type of mentality. His mental balance was somewhat upset by news he had recently received that his family had been killed during the war.

The Spartans, in Greece, 500 B.C., head sepia, the most ancient ink, for making inscriptions on sarcophagi.

FACTS ABOUT HEMLOCK.

Poison Is Well Known In History and Literature.

The hemlock, which became immortalised when Socrates was made to poison himself with a cup of it, grows in abundance in all parts of England. It contains a strong, alkaline poison and, according to Pliny, this was used by the Athenians in putting criminals to death.

Of all the divisions of flowering plants, that to which the hemlocks belong is the most easily recognised, but it is the most difficult to divide into well-defined genera and species. Mr. Carton Steele tells us in Chambers' Journal. All the plants have their flowers in the form of an umbrella, bearing them on stalks which spread out from each other like the ribs of an umbrella.

The leaves and the flowers, and to some extent the plants themselves, are very similar throughout a large number of genera and species. So that it is rather upon the characters of the mature fruit than on those of the other parts of the plant that the specific descriptions are based. The seeds of almost all of them are harmless. Those of the caraway and the coriander, both native species, are eaten all over the world.

The common hemlock (Conium maculatum), peculiar to Europe, is a tall plant, sometimes upwards of six feet in height, and its hollow shining stem is marked with purplish-red spots. Its beautiful leaves are finely divided, and grow on long stalks; its clusters of white flowers are very numerous, expanding in June and July. It is a common plant found in abundance on roadsides. When bruised, the plant has a strong, unpleasant smell resembling that of mice, and the whole plant is secretly like that of parsnips.

The plant is more poisonous according to the heat of the climate in which it grows. The water hemlock (Cicuta virosa) is another of the most virulent of our vegetable poisons. It grows by streams and ponds, but is not frequent in Scotland. It has a furrowed, branched, and hollow stem about four feet in height. The leaves have the scent of celery, and the root is composed of hollow knots full of a yellow juice which burns and blisters the skin. The roots have been eaten in mistake for parsnips, and intense suffering and death have followed.

The spotted hemlock is a fatal poison, especially to cows, and is popularly known as cowbane; yet horses have been known to eat it with impunity. This plant was also at one time used for medicinal purposes, but has been superseded by other remedies. The root of hemlock put into the witches' cauldron, as described by Shakespeare, was probably gathered from the common hemlock; but both hemlocks have been declared to be the plant used to poison Socrates.

The action, however, of the Greek poison, as described by Plato, does not agree with the known properties of the cowbane; and the usual poison given to those sentenced to death by the Greeks agrees rather with what is known as the common hemlock than with any other.

The remaining hemlocks, says Mr. Steele, are not abundant in England, are rare in Scotland. The parsley water dropwort cannot be confounded with any other native hemlock, but agrees with the known properties of the cowbane; and the usual poison given to those sentenced to death by the Greeks agrees rather with what is known as the common hemlock than with any other.

The remaining hemlocks, says Mr. Steele, are not abundant in England, are rare in Scotland. The parsley water dropwort cannot be confounded with any other native hemlock, but agrees with the known properties of the cowbane; and the usual poison given to those sentenced to death by the Greeks agrees rather with what is known as the common hemlock than with any other.

The fine-leaved water dropwart grows to a height of four feet, either in running streams or by stagnant waters. The leaves and the flowers and the clusters of flowers, which open in June or July, have a flat, uniform surface, and are very alike. The finest watercress country people in England it is called horsebane, because it has been fatal to horses which have eaten it.

The ex-Kaiser In Exile.

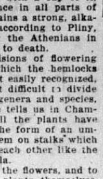
It would seem that the great occupation of the ex-Kaiser since he has been in Holland has been wood cutting, which is the kind of wood-cutting such as Gladstone enjoyed, for his way was to tackle a big tree now and then, while William has been cutting an unlimited number of small trees. "It is true," says Lady Norah Bentinck, in her account of the ex-kaiser in exile, "that he does cut small trees with trunks about six inches in diameter, but these were only cut down, but carefully sawn off in small pieces and de carefully stuffed away." The kaiser as wood-cutter did so well that his host had to insist that he gave up, for the good of the wood, and as for the Kaiser himself, he was kept busy autographing chips for the people who called to see him, and for asking him for them as souvenirs.

The Irish Potato.

The name Irish potato is a misnomer, for the potato is really a native of America. It was introduced here in 1588 by Europeans and first used by them as an article of food. It is found wild in many localities parts of South America. It is used as food all over the world. The reason it was called the Irish potato is because it was adopted as one of the chief articles of food by the Irish people, and is one of the principal food products of Ireland. The potato famine in Ireland in 1845-46 resulted in many deaths from starvation and caused many of the Irish to emigrate to America. The population of Ireland has decreased from 8,000,000 in 1845 to less than 4,500,000 in 1921.

DAUGHTER WAS WEAK AND NERVOUS

Mother Gave Her Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound with Happy Results



Cobourg, Ontario.—"Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound was recommended to me by my daughter. She had trouble every month which left her in a weak and nervous condition with weak back and pain in her side. She had these troubles for three years and frequently was unable to attend school. She has become regular and feels much better since she began taking the Vegetable Compound and attends school regularly.—Mrs. Jens Toss, Bail St., Cobourg, Ontario.

Every mother who has a daughter suffering from such symptoms should give Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a trial. It is prepared from roots and herbs, and can be taken in safety by young or old. It has been used nearly fifty years, and many, many women owe their good health today to the timely use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

A Son of Toronto.

Toronto, one of the strongholds of the Church of England, in the world, has given several sons to high positions in the church not only in the States and none of greater reputation than Right Rev. Charles Seadding, D.D. Bishop of Oregon. Dr. Scadding, born in Toronto, Nov. 25, 1841, is a son of the late Dr. H. S. Scadding, noted as a local historian. He graduated at Trinity College and in 1865, he spent his earlier years in a slum pastorate in New York City, before going to Middletown, Toledo, and La Grange, Ill. Now he has gone to the other extreme, having a very sparsely settled diocese. He was consecrated bishop in 1906, lives at Portland in the summer and in a four-room cabin "Bishopshack," on the Pacific in the winter, visiting a population of 400,000 people in an area of 40,000 square miles.

In the cliffs bordering on the beach below "Bishopshack" is a cave in which members of the mission have erected an altar and cross. They have consecrated it as a church, and named it "St. Peter in the Rock."

A steep pinnacle of rock above it forms a spire, on whose top they have raised a cross, which can be seen miles out at sea. Services are held here every Sunday afternoon during the summer, people coming in large numbers from the neighboring town of Bandon. The special additions of men come to these services, forming congregations too large to be accommodated in any church in the itself.

Methodists, Presbyterians, Dunkards, Baptists, Congregationalists, and Mormons, all are welcome, and all appear to find profit and enjoy themselves. One Mormon bishop informed a member of the mission that he had Bishop Scadding's sermon, as it gave him some "pointers" for a few remarks that he himself was scheduled to make that evening. The Dunkard woman, the first time she attended one of the services, was heard to observe that there "did seem to be a few sect comin' up every day."

The Irish Potato.

The name Irish potato is a misnomer, for the potato is really a native of America. It was introduced here in 1588 by Europeans and first used by them as an article of food. It is found wild in many localities parts of South America. It is used as food all over the world. The reason it was called the Irish potato is because it was adopted as one of the chief articles of food by the Irish people, and is one of the principal food products of Ireland. The potato famine in Ireland in 1845-46 resulted in many deaths from starvation and caused many of the Irish to emigrate to America. The population of Ireland has decreased from 8,000,000 in 1845 to less than 4,500,000 in 1921.

Aero Cushion Inner Tire

Puncture Proof, rides easy as air ..... See Them

TIRES at $14.50

D. B. CARBON REMOVER Cleans your engine while running.

FREE LUBRICATION FOR YOUR SPRINGS We furnish the oiled tape.

Keep your Windshield Clear See EZE Get a sample tube.

Willard Service Station - GRAHAM'S GARAGE

Next Gibbard's Retail Furniture Store.

BILL HEADS, LETTER HEADS, ENVELOPES COUNTER CHECKS, LOOSE LEAF LEDGERS

OFFICE STATIONERY

We supply complete equipment for your Book-Keeping and Office Work.

PROMPT SERVICE. GOOD WORKMANSHIP

Express Printing House

John Street, - Napanee

Wilson's Hardware Store

Everything for Skaters

Automobile Skates for Ladies and Gentlemen.

Ankle Supports, Hockey Sticks and Pucks.

D. B. WILSON

'Phone 138

Nickle Elected.

The Provincial bye-election in Kingston on Monday, W. F. Nickle, K.C., Conservative was elected by a majority of 600.

Aladdin Lamps !

Two styles, Stand or Hanging. Price reduced. Headquarters at Wallace's Drug Store. For sale by

FRED RUSSELL,
Selby.

Notice !

A. L. MacDONALD, formerly of Toronto, wishes to announce that he has purchased the Plaza Barber and Tobacco Shop and solicits your patronage. Hot and cold baths.

Mrs. Mary Pruyn.

Mrs. Pruyn, widow of the late Thomas Dorland Pruyn, former Deputy Sheriff of the County of Lennox and Addington, passed away at Buffalo on Saturday afternoon. The remains were taken to the home of Mrs. Gibson, Hillcrest avenue, Belleville, where the funeral took place Tuesday. The Rev. A. M. Hubly, of Toronto, conducted the services, as during her residence in Belleville, Mrs. Pruyn attended the Emmanuel Reformed Episcopal Church, of which Rev. Mr. Hubly was then rector.

NEAR POST OFFICE

SEYMOUR BROS.' Boot Repair Shop. Try us for reliable workmanship and right prices. Come and see our special Men's Working and Boys' School Boots.

We have installed the **Bond Improved Skate Sharpener,** a machine made for the sole purpose, which insures accuracy.

Furnace Wood

We have a limited supply of dry hardwood blocks, just right for the furnace, which we can supply while the wood lasts at $5.00 per wagon load. This wood is all under cover, and consists of hard maple, birch, beech and iron wood.

We also have a supply of Purity Flour, Bran, Shorts, Middlings, No. 1 Baled Hay, and many other farmers' supplies.

Chimney Brick for Sale.

The Chas. Stevens Company
LIMITED.

Office and Store opposite the Campbell House, Napanee, Ont.

NOTICE

No discount will be allowed to subscribers on telephone rentals if accounts are not paid before the thirty day limit.

Rentals payable at the Royal Bank.

THE LENNOX TELEPHONE CO., Limited.

6-b

OLIVES

Go to Kelly's, he keeps a nice selection in all sized bottles, also Maraschino Cherries.

WILLIAM HOWITT,
NAPANEE

Can handle any cemetery work, at the lowest cost.

See our stock and prices before placing your order elsewhere.

No extra gents to pay—one price from workshop to the cemetery.

KOUBER'S OLD STAND

Maker's Cut-Price Store

Our Annual Big Mid-Winter Sale

A chance to secure real bargains. Come with the crowd. Our sale is limited.

SOME SPECIALS

Men's and Boys' Suits, 50 per cent. off.

Men's Overcoats and Mackinaw Coats, reg. $12, sale price $7.50

Men's all-wool Penman Underwear, reg. $4.00, sale price $2.

Separate shirts, sale price 75c.

Canadian Wool, reg. $3.00 suit, sale price, $1.50.

Penman's and Simpson's, reg. $2 suit, sale price, $1.50.

Men's every day shirts, sale price 75c. up.

Men's Sunday shirts, sale price 85c. up.

Men's Linen Collars, 3 for 25c.

Men's Mackinaw Sox, reg. $2.00 for $1.50 ; reg. $1.00 for 65c.

Men's and Boys' Caps from 50c up

Boys' Toques from 10c. up.

Men's and Boys' Sweater Coats, 50 per cent. off.

Ladies' Big Specials

Ladies' Dress Skirts $1.50 up.

Ladies' and Girls' Sweaters, 50 per cent. off.

Ladies' Fleece Lined Underwear, reg. $2 suit, for $1.45.

Ladies' Tricolette Waists, reg. $6 for $3.25.

Ladies' Georgette Waists, reg. $6 for $3.25.

Ladies' Tricolette Waists, reg. $4.50 for $2.75.

Ladies' Tricolette Waists, reg. $3.50 for $2.45.

Children's Wool Scarf and Toque, reg. $2 for $1.25.

Children's Scarfs, reg. $1 for 50c, reg. 50c. for 25c.

Children's Serge Dresses $2 up.

Ladies' Wool Hose, reg. $1.50 for 75c, reg. $1.00 for 45c.

Children's Wool Hose, reg. $1.00 for 55c., reg. 75c. for 35c.

Ladies' Wool Gloves, reg. 25c. for 15c.

Ladies' Fleece Lined, reg. 50c. to $1, sale price 25c. to 35c.

Ladies' House Dresses, reg. $3.00 for $1.75, reg. $2.00 for $1.25.

Ladies' Allover Aprons, reg. $1.25 for 75c., reg. 75c. for 45c.

Apron Gingham, reg. 40c. for 25c, reg. 35c. for 20c.

2000 yards 36-inch White Flannelette, reg. 30c. for 17c. yard.

2000 yards 36-inch Colored Flannelette, reg. 30c. for 20c.

4000 yards 28-inch Colored, reg. 25c. for 15c.

2000 yards Cotton, 40-inch, sale price 15c.

White Cotton, 36-inch, reg. 25c. for 17c.

Dark Print, sale price 20c.

Light Print, sale price 15c.

Big stock of Corsets from 85c. up.

Flannelette Blankets, 12x4, reg. $4.00, sale price $2.75.

Flannelette Blankets, 11x4, reg. $3.00, at $2.25.

Sweater Yarn, reg. 25c., 2 for 25c.

Crochet Cotton, 8c. a ball.

Coats' Thread, 200-yd. spool, 5c. 6 to a customer.

Numerous goods in our store, which makes it impossible to mention, go on sale at greatly reduced prices. Ask for anything you want—we may have it.

When in town drop in and see the cut prices we are offering to the public and surrounding country.

BUY AT MAKER'S, because we are in business to save you money during these hard times.

MAKER'S Leading Bargain Store

GRACE METH. CHURCH

A. J. TERRILL, B.A., B.D., Pastor.

Rev. I. C. Wickmore, of Northport, will conduct both services.

Sunday, 10.30—Morning Worship.

Sunday, 11.45—Sunday School and adult classes.

Sunday, 7.00 p. m.—Evening Worship.

Monday, 8.00—League meeting

Wednesday, 7.30 — Mid-week service.

ESKIMO PIE

City Dairy make. at CATON'S 10 Cents. 8d

Stoves ! Stoves !

Steel and metal Ranges, Quebec Heaters. Also a number of second-hand Coal Heating stoves. Get our prices on these goods.

WILSON'S Hardware.

The Market Grocery.

A high grade toilet soap at 5c. each—only 400 at this price. Ogilvies flour, rolled oats, corn meal, and wheat granola. Try them for quality. High grade teas and coffee. Save your order for seeds, plants, shrubs, bulbs, or flowers for us.

THOMPSON BROS.

Motor Car Licenses.

Mr. Damon Garrison has been appointed issuer of Motor Licenses for this county for 1922, and has received a supply of forms, and number plates. Motor owners wishing licenses will find him at Garrison Bros.' store on John street. Kindly bring with you engine number, serial number, and number of last year's license.

Excitement.

A jolly good treat will be held in store

For those who enter the Sunday school door ;

Each lady to bring her box and eats

For any nice gentleman whom she meets.

Box social, Grace Church, February 9th, 1922. (Lady to enclose name in box).

The Late Thos. Symington.

By the death of Thomas Symington, which occurred at his home in Napanee, on Friday last, Napanee looses one of its most highly respected citizens, and former business men. For a long number of years Mr. Symington carried on business as a grocer and later as a seed merchant. For years also he carried on the apple evaporator. Several months ago he retired from all business and was planning a trip to England, but his failing health prevented carrying out his plans. Deceased was a life long staunch Liberal, and some years ago was candidate in the Liberal interests for the Provincial House. The funeral took place on Sunday afternoon from his late residence. Services were held in Grace church, and interment at Riverview vault.

The Late Rev. G. Horton.

Rev. Gilbert Horton died at Belleville. Deceased was born in the Township of Rawdon, Oct. 2nd, 1849, and in that Township spent the early years of his life, entering the ministry of the Methodist church in 1872. He was married to Miss Cassie Clarke, and they together worked in the following fields : Brighton, Garden Hill, Wooler, where he was twice pastor, Haliburton, Adolphustown, Enterprise, Trenton, Bobcaygeon, Bridgewater, Morven and Roblin. Nine years ago Mr. Horton was superannuated and about seven years of his retirement was spent in Belleville. His wife predeceased him. Surviving are four sons : Dr. B. B. of Thornton ; Dr. E. M., of Enterprise ; F. C., of New York ; Vernon, of Toronto, and one daughter, Mrs. Brown, of Belleville.

"Douro" Aluminumware in attractive Xmas packages at DAVY & ALLISON'S.

TRINITY METH. CHURCH

Pastor—Rev. S. J. Shorey, D. D.

Sunday, 10.30—Morning Worship.

The Sunday school and bible class at close of morning service.

Sunday, 7.00—Song service. Hymns thrown upon the screen.

The pastor will conduct both services.

Monday, 7.30—Young People's Union.

Wednesday, 7.30—Prayer and praise service.

WHOLESOME FOOD MEANS A HEALTHY PEOPLE

There is much in the report of the Veterinary Director General for the year 1920-21 that must be very gratifying to Canadian farmers. From it we learn that Canadian live stock continues to maintain its enviable reputation as among the healthiest in the world, that none of the great plagues, such as rinderpest, foot-and-mouth disease and contagious pleuro-pneumonia, has been allowed to enter the country; that hog cholera and glanders have been so effectively dealt with that losses have become comparatively trifling, and that mange has been practically eradicated from the great range country in Alberta. The last mentioned was a particularly heavy task, as can easily be understood when it is stated that 2,082 townships, approximately 74952 miles, a territory as large as Scotland, had to be covered. Cattle could stray for hundreds of miles. Restrictions and dipping regulations had to be imposed, and happily were readily complied with by cattlemen, with one lone exception, when the police had to be called upon. Dipping vats were built so that no cattle would have to be driven more than twelve miles for a dip, and every contingency was provided for. Commencing June 24th, 197,731 head were dipped for the first time, and on July 2nd, and following days, 197,914 were dipped for the second time. The accredited seed supply was doubled in the previous year, having for its object the elemination of tuberculosis, made excellent progress.

The report shows similar energy and achievement by the two other divisions of the branch. The Pathological division, which has charge of the Biological laboratory at Ottawa, supplies all tuberculine and vaccine required for inoculation, makes examinations of specimens submitted for diagnosis, conducts research work and manages branch laboratories, including one at Charlottetown, P.E.I., for the study of fox diseases.

The Meat and Canned Foods Division has been termed "the silent guardian of the public health." Besides inspecting and certifying to the quality and wholesomeness of all manufactured food products within the scope of the Meat and Canned Foods Act, this division supervises all imports of like foods, including fruits, vegetables, milk and their products. Canada, it is worth mentioning, is to-day the only country in the world that has a law setting out standards for food products to which countries in trade with her must conform.

Cutting Wood ?

Cross-cut saws, axes, axe helves, saw sets, files. A complete line at WILSON'S Hardware.

DOUKHOBORS UNSETTLED.

They Are Critical of Bolsheviki, Says British Writer.

It was a thrilling surprise to me to find myself in the neighborhood of the Doukhobors, for I had often though of making a special visit to Western Canada just to visit them. They are a sect akin to the Quakers —communists, pacifists anti-state, anti-church, an idea strongly Tolstoyan. There is little room for such a sect in Imperial Russia, and they were lifted in a body, largely by Tolstoy, and sent first to Cyprus and then to Canada. The profits of the novel "Resarrection" were supposed to have been set aside for the purpose of expatriating them.

They did not find their path strewn with roses in Canada, and have had a hard time. But despite persecution they have prospered. They are notorious for a naked procession they once made to show the police and officials of the Dominion "the naked truth." They have refused to take steps to relinquish their Russian nationality, refused to fight, refused to pay taxes. So naturally they have been a thorn in the side of the Canadian.

I visited their community and saw Pavel Potapof, the local head man of the "Christian Community of Universal Brotherhood," and I talked in Russian with a number of men and women who spoke no other language. They have come to wheat for themselves and for their wheatless brethren who live in the lumbering camps and villages of British Columbia, but they complained bitterly of drought, bad harvests, and plagues of grasshoppers. "Better in Russia," said an old grizzled fellow who plainly longed to be home again.

The Bolsheviks have been applying to them for help to stem the famine in Russia. Some of the Doukhobors were for sending grain, some not. Most of them said, "Let those who are richer in Russia give to those who are poorer; there'll be enough to go round." Most of them said also, "Let them lay down their arms and then we'll think of feeding them." But their deliberations crystallized in the following way. They decided on a symbolic act. They bought from their Ruthenian and Galician neighbors and anyone who had a war trophy to spare, and made thus a collection of rifles, shotguns, pistols—some 300 or more weapons. Then they sent a wireless message to the Russian people describing this act, and added further the monition, "Do likewise, burn your rifles, and return to work!"

"They murdered Nikolai (rubill Nikolai) and his family for liberty," says Potapof. "But now, clearly, there is much less liberty than ever there was before."

HOCKEY NOTES

DESERONTO 5, NAPANEE 2

The arena was packed last Thursday night to see the second game between Deseronto and Napanee. Yes, really packed from end to end, it being impossible to get down the sides. The Deseronto fans were mostly to the left of the grandstand, and our own occupying the right half. At 8.30 p.m. the puck was faced, and the fans had more than their money's worth this time, for the game was the fastest that has ever been played on this rink, bar none. The puck kept going from one man to the other for the first five minutes of the game, so that the fans were at a loss as to who would score the first goal. But Bill Houle broke the spell by scoring for the visitors. Again more good hockey was handed out, still this man Houle was bound to break the spellbound fans and went down the ice for his second goal. The last ten minutes of this period was ruch after rush made by both teams, and when the bell rang the score stood two for Deseronto, nothing for Napanee.

In the second period the "All Stars" held Deseronto down to one goal. Ivan Spencer scored on a nice pass from the corner to where he was in front of the goal, the period ending with Deseronto three, Napanee one.

The third period was the best of all and each team showed real combination. Time after time they would go down the ice with a three man combination, but to be broken up by the respective defences. Sometimes it was a four man combination. Still no one scored until Blute slipped one pass the guardian of the Deseronto nets. Then they came back with two goals to retaliate.

Many people perhaps expected a rather dirty game, but with two referees on the ice every man was watched so that it turned out to be a real game, and everyone satisfied.

There is still one more game to be played, and don't miss it. Look for the bills of the next big Deseronto game.

Again it is hard to pick the star. Bill Houle, for the visitors, was certainly their star, scoring four of the five goals. The locals all deserve credit as all worked hard to win, and hard luck seemed with them at the right moment. Never mind boys its the local's game next. So buck up "All Stars" and win.

The line up was as follows :

Deseronto — Goal, Maracle ; right defence, T. Brant ; left defence, Tompkins ; centre, B. Houle ; right wing, A. Houle ; left wing, P. Brant ; sub goal, Fletcher ; subs, Martin, Green, Jenkins.

Napanee—Goal, Huffman ; right defence, L. Spencer ; left defence, G. Johnston ; centre, McNeil ; right wing, I. Spencer ; left wing, Vanalstine ; sub goal, Chambers ; subs, Huffman, Caldwell.

Goal umpires—Mr. Vine and Mr. Miller.

Penalty timekeepers—Mr. McLeod and Mr. Cummings, Mr. Roy and Mr. Napier.

Timekeepers—Mr. McLeod and Mr. Cummings.

Referees—Mr. Freeman and Mr. Geo. Walters.

2nd—Deseronto

ARENA BLUES 9, GIBBARDS JUNIORS 4

The deciding game between the above teams was played Friday night. The Arena Blues, showing wonderful form and training since the last game, came out victorious by five goals. "Hick" McCumber and Sagar, of the Arena's, were like two furious men, goal after goal they slipped in, just determined to win, and they had their team in wonderful shape.

BOY SCOUTS RESULTS

No. 5 patrol still leads in the Scout series. They won over No. 2 patrol Saturday last. Nos. 1 and 6 patrols played their first game resulting in a tie.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

ST ANDREW'S CHURCH

Rev. A. J. Wilson, B. A., B. D., pastor.

10.30—Morning service.

11.45—Sunday school and bible classes.

7.00—Evening service.

Wednesday, 7.30 — Mid-week meeting for prayer and bible study.

S. MARY MAGDALENE CHURCH

Rev. J. H. H. Coleman, M. A., Vicar.

Services of S. Mary Magdalene Church :

8.00—Holy Communion.

10.30—Morning Prayer.

12.00—Sunday School.

7.00—Evening prayer

DO YOU KNOW

that because of the Deltor, enclosed with Butterick Patterns, and with **Butterick Patterns only,** you buy ¼ to ⅝ yard less, a saving of 50c. to $10 on material for every frock ?

DO YOU KNOW

that the Deltor guides you in putting your garment together so that you attain the elusive fit, drape and finish of an expert ?

BEFORE you plan a single new thing—come in and select from the latest Parisian fashions. The Deltor simplifies the making of the most intricate gowns and suggests the correct fabrics.

JAMES WALTERS,
MERCHANT TAILOR.

THE studious care given by us in following our client's instructions is certain to result in arrangements in harmony with the desires of those who employ us.

MASTERS & TIERNEY UNDERTAKERS
FULL LINE OF PAPERHANGINGS WALLPAPERS WINDOW SHADES
PHONE 123 NAPANEE

WONDERLAND

For entertainment of the better sort.

WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY

Wm. Fox presents Wm. Russell in "CHILDREN OF THE NIGHT," a special in 6 parts.

Also next episode of our wonder serial, "BREAKING THROUGH"

And a 2-reel Larry Semon Comedy, "THE SPORTSMAN."

FRIDAY and SATURDAY

J. Stuart Blackton presents some of his latest special attractions, "THE FORBIDDEN VALLEY," in 7 parts.

Also second episode of Eddie Polo, in "DO OR DIE." This is Polo's best serial.

And a 2-reel Comedy, "A FLIVER WEDDING."

MONDAY and TUESDAY

Big Double Show.

First National Pictures present Anita Stewart in her latest and best photoplay, "HARRIETT AND THE PIPER."

Also a select special attraction.

And a 2-reel comedy, Joe Martin, in "THE BIG SHOW."

Regular Admission.
10c and 15c.

EMPIRE CAFE
John St., Napanee

Breakfast, 6.30.
Dinner, 11.30 to 2.30.
Supper, 5.30 to 7.30.

Lunches at all hours.

Special Price for Meals 45 Cents.

Meals by the week, $6.00.

FIRST-CLASS COOKING
GOOD SERVICE

We sell Combination Meal Tickets $5.50 worth for $5.00.

GEO. TUSTIN, Prop.

HAVE YOU TRIED THE NEW
EAST-END BARBER SHOP

Everything New and Up-to-Date.
Skilled Workmanship
MODERATE PRICES.
Opposite Harshaw Block

E. J. BROWN, Prop.

HOCKEY
WEDNESDAY NIGHT
R. M. C. OF KINGSTON
VS. NAPANEE
AT COVERED RINK

One of the most noteworthy features in connection with Tanlac is the large number of men and women who have reported an astonishingly rapid increase in weight as a result of its use. Tanlac is sold in Napanee at Wallace's Drug Store, Limited, and by leading druggists everywhere.

BRING YOUR
Old Newspapers
—to—
The Gibbard Furniture Factory.

Tie them up into bundles, and turn them into good money.

Ford
THE UNIVERSAL CAR

Genuine Ford Parts-Best by Every Test

THE most exacting laboratory tests serve to confirm the reputation earned under actual running conditions, by Genuine Ford Parts. It has been demonstrated that spurious parts give way under a breaking strain less than half of that required to break Genuine Ford Parts. In other words, a Ford car repaired with Genuine Parts will last twice as long without further repairs as a car in which imitation parts are used.

Why take chances ? We use Genuine Ford Parts exclusively—when your car is repaired or overhauled here, you know it is right.

HAVE YOUR CAR OR TRUCK OVERHAULED BEFORE THE SPRING RUSH STARTS

Genuine Ford Parts For Sale Here

PAUL & SMITH
FORD DEALERS

LUMBER
SPECIAL

IF YOU WISH TO BUILD A

NEW HOME or FARM BUILDINGS

You Should Consult Us.

During the next few weeks prices for Lumber and Labour will be lower than next spring

Plans and Estimates Free

Mixed Car Lots of Building Supplies at Lowest Prices you can obtain.

W. D. MIDMER,

'Phones 14, 123. NAPANEE, ONT.

"I can safely say that Napanee will never hear a better artist than Josephine Martino. I consider her in the same class with Anna Case, the Metropolitan Star, whom I once heard her follow in Mexico City."—Arthur Walwyn Evans.

Snow shoes, skates, and hand sleighs for Xmas gifts at DAVY & ALLISON'S.

45th ANNUAL MEETING

L. AND A. MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANI.

The 45th annual meeting of the Lennox and Adington Mutual Fire Insurance Company was held in the Council Chamber, at the Town Hall, Napanee, on Saturday afternoon of last week, a representative gathering being in attendance.

Mr. A. C. Parks, President, occupied the chair.

The minutes of the last annual meeting were read, and on motion were approved.

Mr. W. Merle Sills presented the Auditors' Report, which showed that the Lennox and Addington Mutual is in a strong financial condition. There were 1000 policies in force on December 31st 1921, covering an insurance of 2,196,385.00, and the total assets on the above date were 866,528.76. There was also an increase of cash on hand and in the bank during the year of $1,684.09, which is certainly a creditable showing. The genial secretary, Mr. W. R. Lott, was given words of praise by the speaker, for the very neat and correct manner in which the books are kept.

On motion the report of the auditors was adopted.

Considerable discussion took place as to the insurance of automobiles, and cases were cited showing that, as a rule, the automobile is an undesirable risk.

On motion the retiring Directors, Messrs. M. N. Empey and A. Hartman, were unanimously re-elected.

On motion the retiring Auditors, Messrs. Sid C. S. McKim and W. Merle Sills, were re-elected.

The matter of reducing the premium note was discussed pro and con, and it was decided to be much safer for the policyholders to let the premium note remain as it is. The argument that some agents use in regards to this premium note being larger than in their company is not a good one, as the larger premium note is much safer for the policyholder.

At a subsequent meeting of the Directors, held immediately after the annual meeting, Mr. A. C. Parks was re-elected President, and Mr. H. A. Baker as Vice-President.

say BAYER

BAYER Aspirin

Nothing Else is Aspirin—say "Bayer"

Warning! Unless you see name "Bayer" on tablets, you are not getting Aspirin at all. Why take chances? Accept only an unbroken "Bayer" package which contains directions worked out by physicians during 21 years and proved safe by millions for Pain, Headache, Earache, Toothache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Neuritis, Lumbago, and Pain. Made in Canada. All druggists sell Bayer Tablets of Aspirin in handy tin boxes of 12 tablets, and in bottles of 24 and 100. Aspirin is the trade mark (registered in Canada) of Bayer Manufacture of Monoaceticacidester of Salicylicacid. While it is well known that Aspirin means Bayer manufacture, to assist the public against imitations, the Tablets of Bayer Company will be stamped with their general trade mark, the "Bayer Cross."

NEWS TOPICS OF WEEK

Important Events Which Have Occurred During the Week.

The Busy World's Happenings Carefully Compiled and Put Into Handy and Attractive Shape for the Readers of Our Paper — A Solid Hour's Enjoyment.

TUESDAY.

Irish mayors elected in North and South.

Lord Grey may be the new Liberal leader.

International Tribunal meets at The Hague.

Joseph W. Cook dies at Barrie, aged 101 years.

British Cabinet may give Egypt real independence.

Naval treaty by five powers completed at Washington.

Shackleton expedition will continue search for lost lands.

Plan to organize gigantic petition against changes in school law.

Prospects are that the Royal Winter Fair will begin this year.

Canadian Government cancels national organization for Russian relief.

Toronto coroner's jury blames dead father for Anderson Buchanan's death.

District Labor party at Hamilton forms Labor Representation Committee.

Ingersoll intermediates have won the championship of their O. H. A. group.

Forty-five rinks competed in the Barrie bonspiel, which commenced Monday.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children

In Use For Over 30 Years

Always bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

THE NAPANEE EXPRESS

E. J. POLLARD.
Editor and Proprietor.

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY

All local reading notices or notices announcing entertainments at which a fee is charged for admission, will be charged 5c. per line for insertion, if in ordinary type. In black type the price will be 10c. per line each insertion.

E. & J. HARDY & CO.
Advertising Contractors and News Correspondents
Fleet St., London, E.C., England.

A file of this paper can be seen free of charge by visitors to London, to whom advice gratis will be given, if required.

U. M. WILSON,
Barrister, Solicitor, Notary Public crown Attorney, Clerk of the Peace.
Phones—Office 46, Residence 125
Office—Dundas St., NAPANEE

G. F. RUTTAN, K. C.
Barrister, Solicitor, etc.
Office—Merchant's Bank Chambers, NAPANEE.
Money to Loan.
Phones—Office 93, Residence 123

W. G. WILSON,
Barrister
Solicitor, Notary Public, Conveyancer, Etc.
P. O. Box 620. Telephone No. 83
OFFICE—North Side Dundas St., Napanee, Ont.

HERRINGTON, WARNER & GRIGG
Barristers, Etc.
MONEY TO LOAN AT LOW RATE
Office—Warner Block, Opposite Post Office.

T. B. GERMAN
Barrister and Solicitor
MONEY TO LOAN AT LOWEST RATES
OFFICE: Grange Block, 60 John 26m Street, Napanee

J. M. SIMPSON,
Barrister-at-Law.
Law office over Hydro Electric Store, Napanee, Ont.
Dundas St.

BEVERLEY R. SIMPSON, B.A.
Barrister-at-Law.
57 Queen St., West
TORONTO

student dies suddenly in class at the Royal Dental College, Toronto.

The Governor-General attends sessions of Ontario Boy Scouts' Council.

Premier of Ulster is in London, interviewing British Cabinet Ministers.

Cardinals of Roman Catholic Church shut in Vatican to choose a pope.

The body of Sir Ernest Shackleton will be buried at South Georgia Island.

Annual meeting of Upper Canada Bible Society opens in Massey Hall, Toronto.

Steinmetz, Chicago, won the international speed-skating title at Saranac Lake.

Save-the-Children Fund for Russian relief to be spent in buying food in Canada.

First heavy storm of winter from western boundary of Manitoba to Great Lakes.

Veterans urge appointment of board to take evidence on needs of ex-service men.

Roy F. Reid killed, three others badly injured, by dynamite explosion at Cardinal, Ont.

Dr. C. T. Campbell, former post office inspector for London district, dies at age of 79.

Dr. Amyot, Deputy Minister of Health, says there is no reason to fear the "flu" epidemic.

St. Helen's intermediates became tied for the championship with U. of T. by beating St. Michael's, 4 to 3.

Twenty-five miners are known to have been killed in the explosion at the Gates mine, Pennsylvania.

SATURDAY.

Negotiations in Ireland are suspended.

No successful ballot yet in Papal election.

Johnny Dundee outpointed Joe Benjamin.

German Cabinet will negotiate with strikers.

A "Kinsmen Club" has been organized in Toronto.

There are already 120 applications before Senate for divorce.

President Harding will stop work on building U. S. warships.

R. C. Smith, K.C., has been elected president of the R. C. G. A.

Gasoline-driven cars to be run on St. Clair branch of M. C. R.

Coming Ontario Legislature gives promise of "fireworks."

Granites put University of Toronto out of the O. H. A. senior race.

Business men's group grouping of Government offices in Toronto.

The Ontario Amateur Speed Skaters' Association has been formed.

Burford High School, built by 23 school sections, formally dedicated.

John R. Boyle chosen House leader by Liberals in Ontario House.

Michael Collins asks for transfer of Ulster areas to Southern Parliament.

Lord Athol stan offers a second $100,000 prize for cancer research work.

Fraternal greetings exchanged between Boy Scouts of Ontario and United States.

Autoists concerned in the death of Mrs. Crone both blamed by coroner's jury at Toronto.

James Carswell, former prominent lumberman in Ottawa Valley, dies at Renfrew, aged 84.

Fortuna Laborge, secretary-treasurer of Chateauguay, Que., said to have disappeared owing $300,000.

MONDAY.

Sunday voting fails to elect new people.

Railway strike ties up business in Berlin.

St. Patrick's won from Canadiens, 3 to 1.

Final plenary session of Arms Conference to-day.

Sterling at Toronto, $4.52½; at New York, $4.32½.

The Toronto L.O.B.A. team defeated Peterboro, 20 to 11.

Volstead law to be tested in U. S. Congressional elections.

Borden says education indispensable—highest value of conference.

Wales' boat defeated Argonauts in interesting soccer match.

Labor unions will hold pro-session conference with Labor M.P.P.'s.

Two hundred and fifty rinks have entered the Winnipeg bonspiel.

Robert Fewster, ex Warden of Oxford, died at Ingersoll, aged 57.

Elderly man in critical condition from injuries by auto at Toronto.

Wm. McCraw, miner, killed by fall of rock in mine at Coleraine, Que.

Geo. Christian De Wet, Boer leader, dies at Dewetsdorp, South Africa.

New steamer service to start in April to Southampton and Bremen.

Commission to preserve ancient landmarks in Quebec to be appointed.

Avro Lee seniors qualified for the play-off series by beating Hamilton 3 to 2.

Toronto mother of murdered Van couver woman fears vengeance of gunmen.

London has 2,000 electric ranges, more than Toronto, with ten times London's population.

New Steamship Service.

MONTREAL, Feb. 6.—A new steamship service from Montreal and Quebec to Southampton and Bremen in summer and from Portland and Halifax in winter, is announced by the White Star-Dominion Line. The first sailing will be that of the 10,000-ton steamer Vedic, carrying third-class passengers only, which is scheduled to sail from Portland April 22nd and Southampton April 29. A second ship on this service will be the 10,000-ton Rimouski.

Well-drained soil Best.

Investigation has shown that there is a least ten degrees difference in temperature between well-trained soil and that which is waterlogged.

Cull the Lamb Crop.

Cull the lamb crop and market only the well-grown finished animals. The light beasts will return a profit later on if extra feed is given them.

HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE

Those who are in a "run down" condition will notice that Catarrh bothers them much more than when they are in good health. This fact proves that while Catarrh is a local disease it is greatly influenced by constitutional conditions. HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE is a Tonic and acts through the blood upon the mucous surfaces of the body, thus reducing the inflammation and assisting nature in restoring normal conditions.

All druggists. Circulars free.

F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio.

Toronto speed skaters won the majority of events at the Ottawa winter carnival.

Hamilton eliminated Arrowsmith from the O. H. A. senior race by beating them, 4 to 3.

J. K. Macdonald to-day attends Confederation Life meeting for fiftieth successive time.

Wm. Patrick dies as a result of being crushed against a wall by a bull on a farm near Cornwall.

Ald. O'Neill was to-day re-elected Lord Mayor of Dublin for the sixth time, breaking the city's record.

WEDNESDAY.

The 'flu is epidemic in New York City.

Situation in India causing anxiety in London.

Sir George Perley resolves City not to resign in peace.

Mounted Police will not be used to quell labor outbreaks.

A woman lawyer appears for the first time in Essex court.

United States Senate frames Foreign Relations Committee.

Mrs. Mary Fisher, aged 70, burned to death at Newcastle, N.B.

New Might's directory will give Toronto population as 614,215.

Retail clerks get new scale as ordered by Minimum Wage Board.

Ottawa All-Stars beat Toronto city of Toronto by a score of 5 to 3.

Berlin Government trying to tax capital smuggled out of Germany.

T. D. Flavelle of Lindsay, 50 years a carter, was honored by Peterboro' Club.

Three-day Bible conference opens in Bloor Presbyterian Church, Toronto.

Twelve nations are expected to challenge for the Davis Cup in tennis.

January port returns for Toronto show $100,000 decrease over December.

Mrs. Asquith, wife of former British Premier, lectures to large house in New York.

Order issued prohibiting import of cattle and swine from Great Britain and Ireland.

Over one thousand boys are on the books of Toronto employment bureau as out of work.

Wedding gift to Princess Mary contributed to by 1,200 Y. A. D. nurses in Canada.

The Dempsey-Brennan bout has been abandoned because of opposition in New York.

Miss Edith White, just born in Augusta township, represents the fifth generation now living.

Xavier Paine, 75 years old, hangs himself after loss of $1,000 of savings invested in a coal oil concern.

Salvation Army in China buying girls at 20 shillings each, in order to save them from lives of shame.

THURSDAY.

Irish Free State troops paraded in Dublin.

Britains hands back Wei-Hai-Wie to China.

Shantung issue is settled by China and Japan.

Aura Lee beat Kitchener 3 to 2 at Kitchener.

Worst blizzard in years raging in South Dakota.

French troops attacked by Germans in Silesia.

Prince Yamagata, builder of Japan's army, is dead.

Labor group reaffirms loyalty to U. F. O. Government.

St. Patrick's won from Hamilton in Hamilton by 5 to 4.

Manitoba public accounts for 1921 show deficit of $601,034.

Captain Harry P. Haff, famous New York skipper, is dead.

Moncton, N.B., wants control of Government railways in east.

Tankard final rinks have gone to their homes, ice having failed.

Matthew Bullock's father tells dramatic story to Toronto colored folk.

New York and Toronto yachtsmen will revive international racing this year.

Bonspiels continued without interruption at Barrie, Peterboro, and Hamilton.

Miss Agnes Phillips, Brantford, dies of grief for loss of sister on Saturday last.

Church of Police Commission decides to do away with services of police matron.

United Mine Workers at Glace Bay, N.S., say Cabinet Ministers are making "Reds."

David Wilson, Toronto, falls from steps of train and receives injuries which causes death.

The Civil Service Clerical Association of Britain have allied themselves with the Labor party.

Monsieur Lonordrez, who was the direct cause in 1905 of the diplomatic break between France and the Vatican, is dead.

FRIDAY.

Italian Cabinet resigns office.

Britain may reduce postal rate charges.

Railway strike holds Germany in its grip.

Canada's new Parliament to meet March 8.

Irish leaders disagree over boundary issue.

St. Helen's juniors won from De la Salle, 4 to 3.

A former Toronto man proposes another Scottish soccer tour.

Clubs are demanding a showdown in the "pro." hockey league.

The first session of Alberta's fifth Legislature opened Thursday.

First speech for St. Lawrence waterway made in U. S. Senate.

Butter in Hamilton drops 10 cents to 35 cents, near pre-war price.

GILLETT'S

100

PURE FOOD PRODUCTS

LYE

E.W.GILLETT COMPANY LIMITED

TORONTO, CANADA

CANADA STANDS FIRM

Will Not Pool Her Resources to Gratify Europe.

Italians Have Made the Claim That Naturally Rich Nations Should Share With Exhausted Countries, But Representatives of Dominion Will Refuse to Hand Over Our Raw Materials to Any Central Committee.

PARIS, Feb. 6. — International control of the raw materials of the world, which has been strongly opposed by representatives of Canada, may be discussed at the Genoa conference. In League of Nations' circles here it is believed there is a strong probability of consideration being given this question. If it should be taken up at Genoa, it is considered certain that Canada's voice will again be heard in opposition.

When the proposition was put forward at Genoa in 1920, Hon. Newton Wesley Rowell, the Canadian delegate, served notice, in categorical terms, that his country would never consent to outside interference with any of her natural resources. His stand was backed by the representatives of other British dominions.

This question was first raised by the Italian delegation to the Paris Peace Conference, and was subsequently brought before the first assembly of the League of Nations by Tomasso Tittoni, Italian delegate. Italy's intense interest in this question has led to the suggestion that it may be revived at Genoa.

Italy's argument heretofore has been that no country possessing rich deposits of natural products, needed by the industries of the world, ought to be allowed to control them. Her idea was that these materials ought to be divided up among the nations of the earth through a central distributing organization, so as to reach an equitable division of the products needed for the economic life of all countries, attributing a proper share to the countries producing little or no raw materials. This, it was argued, would enable these countries to produce what their people need, and would be more fair than should they be obliged to pay tribute to the countries that monopolize their natural resources.

PROVED BIG CONSPIRACY.

How Chancellor Wirth Blocked General Strike In Germany.

BERLIN, Feb. 6.—An immediate general strike, which for several days was threatened to paralyze Germany, was blocked Saturday by Chancellor Wirth.

The Chancellor, in a two-hour speech succeeding in dissuading a committee of leaders of national trades unions that called on him prepared to submit an ultimatum calling a general walkout immediately.

The principal argument of the union leaders was flouted by Wirth when he asserted them that a general strike would immediately result in a reactionary coup on a large scale in South Germany, principally in Bavaria.

With showed the committee documents proving that a far-flung conspiracy was being hatched, to be carried out as soon as the nationwide tie-up occurred.

Convinced by the Chancellor's words, and the documents he displayed, the union leaders decided to desist from their plans for a general strike.

Hold-ups In Constantinople.

NEW YORK, Feb. 6. — Bearing scars from his own encounters with thugs in Constantinople, Finlay William Irvine, cotton machine manufacturer of Burlington, N.C., who arrived Sunday by the French liner Roussilon from Havre, declared it is a dull day in the Turkish capital when hold-up men do not turn at least a thousand and one "jobs."

Williamson pictured the Turk as terrible as fiction sometimes has portrayed him, and told of prowling, starving natives in Constantinople by the hundreds, each carrying dirk or revolver and combing the thoroughfares for the prosperous-looking pedestrian by day and by night.

He described upper lip, which will be a scar for life, and a pronounced limp were evidences of Williamson's two encounters with knife-wielding Turks in his short stay in Constantinople.

Reward for His Capture.

VANCOUVER, B.C., Feb. 6.—One thousand dollars reward has been offered by the Provincial Government for the capture of Edward Clagg, alleged murderer of his wife, and held responsible for the wounding of his aged uncle and her five-year-old son Edward.

W. Ferguson, ex-M.P.P., Dies.

CHATHAM, Feb. 6. — Word has been received in this city of the death in Pasadena, Cal., of Walter Ferguson, ex-M.P.P. for East Kent. Mr. Ferguson was born at Thamesville in 1872.

Charged With Murder.

OTTAWA, Feb. 6.—Paulina Prytula, charged with the murder of the newly-born son of her unmarried daughter Mary, was on Friday committed for trial at the General County Court Assizes.

Disease Causes $2,500,000 Loss.

LONDON, Feb. 6.—The loss in live stock to date on account of the foot and mouth disease in Britain is put at more than $2,500,000.

GENERAL DE WET DEAD

Made Long Fight Against South African Union.

Was Important Commander During the Boer War and Strongly Opposed Peace Settlement—Rebelled In 1914 and Served Short Term In Prison After Being Defeated and Convicted of Treason.

BLOEMFONTEIN, Union of South Africa, Feb. 6.—Christian Rudolf De Wet, commander-in-chief of the Boer forces in the war of 1899, died at his home in the Dewetsdorp on Friday.

Christian Rudolf De Wet was born Oct. 7, 1854, at Leeuwkon, in the Smithfield district of South Africa. He served in the first Anglo-Boer war of 1880-81, and was a member of the Volksraad when the second war, in which he took such a prominent part, broke out.

He was given an obscure command at first, but was later sent to the relief of Gen. Cronje, whom he succeeded upon the latter's surrender.

His operations against the British were marked by considerable strategical ability, his forces failing upon and annihilating isolated British posts while the enemy's columns attempted in vain to surround him.

In the peace negotiations of 1902 he took a prominent part, and later visited Europe with other Boer generals, pleading, without avail, a modification of the terms of peace concluded at Pretoria.

He was elected a member of the first Parliament of the Orange River Colony in 1907, and was appointed Minister of Agriculture.

Shortly after the outbreak of the world war, he headed a rebellion in the Orange Free State and Western Transvaal, which was suppressed by the Union forces after a brief month of fighting; in which a son, Daniel, was killed, and Gen. De Wet himself wounded. When his forces surrendered to those under Gen. Louis Botha, De Wet succeeded in escaping with 25 men, but was captured a few days later.

For this rebellion he was tried, and in June, 1915, convicted of treason and sentenced to six years' imprisonment and a fine of $10,000. He was released, however, after being confined only six months.

While maintaining his stand for the freedom of South Africa, he did not participate in armed revolt, and in 1916 was instrumental in nipping another rebellion in the bud.

FUR BUYER ROBBED.

Was Beaten and Relieved of $1,050 In Cash.

SUDBURY, Feb. 6.—Charles Travers, a fur buyer, who lives back of Worthington, has informed the provincial police that he was attacked by two men in the dark at Naird Station on Friday night and robbed of $1,050 in cash. He claims to have lain in the snow for 15 minutes unconscious, following the attack, and when he recovered, walked to the hotel and reported the robbery.

Travers went to the station the morning and was out in the country during the day buying furs. He returned at three o'clock that afternoon, and about nine o'clock took a stroll over to the station. He was returning to the hotel when he was attacked from behind, and hit heavily on the head. He has a wound on one side of his face, possibly received when he fell after being struck. Travers buys fur on his own behalf, and the money lost was his own.

Shantung Treaty Signed.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.— The treaty between Japan and China relating to the settlement of the Shantung controversy was signed Saturday in the Hall of the Americas, at the Pan-American Union, by representatives of the two powers. Attendant upon the signing were the Rt. Hon. A. J. Balfour, head of the British delegation, and Secretary Hughes, whose good offices brought about the settlement.

The treaty comprises 24 articles and an annex. China agrees, under Article 1, "to restore to China the former German leased territory of Kiao Chow," and the remaining articles and annexes, provides for the details of the restoration.

Women Favor Independence.

DUBLIN, Feb. 6.—Six hundred delegates, most of them youthful, representing Women's Sinn Fein organizations, reaffirmed their allegiances to the republic in a manifesto Sunday. They also called upon the women of Ireland to support at the forthcoming election only candidates standing true to the principle proclaimed in 1916, and asked them to join in reimposing the Belfast boycott unless prisoners in northern jails "or political offences are released forthwith."

Robbed Post House.

LONDON, Ont., Feb. 6. — Three bandits, heedless of the perils of the place, undertook to rob the smallpox "pest house" at the cove during the night, but were arrested at work by a neighbor, who telephoned the police. Two officers arrived as the thieves retreated, leaving a horse and wagon loaded with furniture, the hospital furnace, a washing machine and other equipment. The outfit had been rented from Herb. Cullis, a liveryman, by strangers.

Coaster Fatally Injured.

BELLEVILLE, Ont., Feb. 6.—Jas. Alfred Lowry, 7 years old, whose home was at Rednersville, Prince Edward County, was the victim of a fatal accident on Saturday. He was coasting down a hill near his home, when he collided with a pole and sustained internal injuries, which resulted in his death at the hospital in this city on Sunday.

Ends Life With Shotgun.

OWEN SOUND, Ont., Feb. 6.—Unable to bear his suffering any longer, John Inglis, of Ingils' Falls, two miles south of Owen Sound, on Sunday morning placed the muzzle of a loaded shot gun to his left breast and pulled the trigger, the charge entering his body just below the heart.

Deceased has been ill for some time with what was believed to be an incurable trouble. He was a member of one of the pioneer families in this district. He leaves a widow and several of a family.

DEADLOCK IN ELECTION.

Compromise Candidate Must Be Selected as Pope.

ROME, Feb. 6.—Sunday passed without the election of a successor to the pontifical throne. Balloting by the Conclave of Cardinals continued Sunday, both in the morning and afternoon, but, so far as could be learned, without coming any nearer to the selection of a successor to Benedict XV. than on the previous day.

Word came from the Vatican Saturday that the three cardinals, Marini, Pompili and Bacilieri, who were suffering from influenza or colds, had sufficiently recovered to take a personal part in the proceedings.

It is now considered a certainty that Cardinal O'Connell will arrive in Rome in time to be introduced into the conclave through the barred and bolted doors and take part in the balloting. Indeed, the cardinals are reported to have discussed lengthily the advisability of prolonging the sessions so that at least one representative of the Church in America, if not more, could be present.

A wireless message also has been received from the steamer La Lorraine saying that Cardinals Begin of Quebec and Dougherty of Philadelphia hope to reach Rome on Wednesday.

The thick veil of secrecy which surrounded the deliberations within the Vatican since the conclave convened on Thursday was lifted slightly on Sunday when it was learned from a most authoritative source that Cardinals Gasparri and Jerry del Val were the leading candidates throughout Friday, Saturday and Sunday, as far as can be learned, with no other cardinals. On Saturday morning the conclave was still deadlocked, and the cardinals realized that the election of either of these candidates was impossible, and, in consequence both were virtually eliminated in the third scrutiny.

The cardinals were busy Saturday night looking for a compromise candidate, when the news that Lucien Secondi, Archbishop of Corinth, had died in Paris was promptly to the fore. Cardinal Tacci was reported to be leading in the balloting.

WAR FROM NEW ANGLE.

Former German Crown Prince Writes His Memoirs.

BERLIN, Feb. 6.—Friederich Wilhelm, former Crown Prince of Germany, will soon add his name to the long list of authors of war books.

The memoirs of the former heir to the throne of Germany's kaiser were largely written by him during the three years of exile he has spent on the Island of Weiringen. The book, which is soon to be placed on sale, is awaited with much interest in Germany, as it is believed it will contain some sensational revelations.

The former crown prince was prevailed upon to take the chapters relating to his war experiences out of the original memoirs. These will be published in book form soon. The forms of the second volume, publication of which is planned for October, are now in the hands of a general and lieutenant-colonel, who were former officers of Wilhelm's army, for editing and final comparison with official army records and dates.

These officers, it is said, have largely destroyed the individualism of the crown prince's work through deletions of the human side and personal observations, thus reducing it to a more or less strictly dry military story.

The real personality and individuality of the former crown prince, as originally reflected in his writings, is said to have been considerably crammed by his advisory editors and the historical value of the work has undoubtedly been strongly affected by the admonitions of his friends that the book should contain nothing that might prove a new obstacle to the realization of his greatest desire, namely that he be allowed to return to Germany to rejoin his family as a private citizen.

Housing Crisis In France.

PARIS, Feb. 6. — The housing crisis in France has resulted in a serious decline in marriage and birth rates. In Paris alone there was in 1921 a diminuation of 10,500 marriages. Number of births show a falling off of 30,000 thousand, compared with the figures of 1920.

Divorces, on the other hand, are becoming more frequent. There were 5,250 last year in this city, compared with 4,404 in 1920.

Tobogganing Proved Fatal.

MONTREAL, Feb. 6.—Cornelius Clifford Jenking, a septuagenarian of this city, who went tobogganing on Saturday afternoon on Fletcher's Field, was on returning home to 4909 Sherbrooke street west stricken with an attack of indigestion and died shortly afterwards.

Mr. Jenking had been a commercial traveler for many years, traveling between Sydney, N.S., and Calgary, Alta.

Charged With Embezzling.

ST. HYACINTHE, Que., Feb. 6.—Armand Boisseau, notary and member of the legislature for St. Hyacinthe, and secretary-treasurer of the municipality of St. Hyacinthe de Confesseur, was arrested Saturday night on a charge of embezzling—namely, of having altered the documents and of having obtained money under false pretences during the last year, the total being of $25,000. The charge is laid by Mayor T. D. Bouchard, of St. Hyacinthe. Boisseau is out on bail of $25,000.

Following the arrest of Boisseau, a long queue of claimants filed into the notarial office of Mr. Boisseau, and as far as could be learned $20,000 was paid over the counter of the office on Saturday night.

Bereaved of Child and Mother.

WARKWORTH, Feb. 6.—The little 16-months-old son of Mr. and Mrs. B. Blake of Percy Township was playing with a celluloid comb, and shoved one end into the stove, when it immediately burst into flames and set fire to his clothing, burning him so severely that he died. The same day Mr. Blake's mother died at Peterboro.

Dropped Dead on Street.

MONTREAL, Feb. 6.—Rev. Canon Horsey, rector of Bishop Carmichael (Anglican) Church, dropped dead on the street Saturday morning.

THE MARKETS

TORONTO MARKETS.

Manitoba Wheat (In store Ft. William)
No. 1 northern, $1.37½.
No. 2 northern, not quoted.
No. 3 northern, not quoted.

Manitoba Oats (In store Ft. William)
No. 2 C.W., 58¾c.
No. 3 C.W., 53¾c.
Extra No. 1 feed, 53¾c.

Manitoba Barley (In store Ft. William)
No. 3 C.W., nominal.

American Corn (Track, Toronto, Prompt Shipments.)
No. 2 yellow, 67c.
No. 3 yellow, 66c.
No. 4 yellow, 62c.

Ontario Oats (According to Freight Outside).
Nominal.

Ontario Wheat (F.o.b. Shipping Points, According to Freights.)
No. 2 winter, nominal.

Barley (According to Freights Outside)
No. 3 extra, 57c to 60c.

Buckwheat (According to Freight Outside)
No. 2, 78c to 80c.
No. 3, 75c to 85c.

Manitoba Flour.
First patents, $7.50.
Second patents, $7.
Ontario Flour (Prompt Shipment.)
90 per cent. patent, $5.
Millfeed (Car Lots Delivered.)
Bran, $23.
Shorts, $30.

CATTLE MARKETS

TORONTO LIVE STOCK.

TORONTO, Feb. 6.—Live stock receipts of five cars at the Union Stock Yards for to-day's market were 96 cattle, 1,053 calves, 1,136 hogs, 604 sheep, 845 lambs.

BUFFALO LIVE STOCK.

BUFFALO, Feb. 6.—Cattle, 225; steady.

Calves, 200; $1 lower, $3 to $14.

Hogs, 2,200; 15c to 25c higher; heavy, $9.50 to $9.75; mixed, $10 to $10.25; yorkers, $10.25 to $10.50; light do., and pigs, $10.25 to $10.50; roughs, $7.50 to $7.75; stags, $5 to $4.50.

Sheep and lambs, 1,400; lambs active; sheep slow, prices unchanged.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO, Feb. 6.—Cattle, 500; compared with last week's close, best mostly 25c to 40c higher; she-stock, 25c to 35c higher; bulls mostly 25c lower; good and choice heavyweight calves steady; light vealers weak, mostly 25c lower; stockers and feeders, 15c to 25c higher; on better grades; cheaper kinds show little change.

Hogs, 4,000; fairly active; lights mostly 10c to 15c, mostly steady to strong with Friday's average; shippers bought about 3,500; fairly good clearance; top, $9.75 for one load, 150 to 160-lb. hogs; very few over $9.60; bulk, packing and shipping sorts, $9.25; pigs, strong to 15c higher; bulk, $8.25 to $8.50; few at $8.60.

Sheep, 2,500; receipts nearly all packer direct; compared with a week ago, best fat lambs 50c to 75c lower; bulk lower; other grades, fat lambs, heavy feeding lambs and bucks about steady; fat sheep around 25c lower.

Used Murderer's Glands.

OSSINING, Feb. 6.—Glands taken from the body of a murderer just after his execution in Sing Sing have been transferred, by a successful operation performed at Sing Sing a few days ago, to the body of George Hauser, a prisoner from New York City. The doctors say he will rehabilitate Hauser physically, and to eliminate epileptic tendencies.

A famous New York surgeon is said to have planned and performed the operation. He was present at the execution of Edward Parsons on January 13 last, and immediately after the man was pronounced dead removed the glands from his body. It was one day last week when the surgeon arrived at Sing Sing and performed the second part of the operation. There has not yet been time for Hauser's condition to reveal the success or failure of the experiment.

Duke of Leinster Dies.

EDINBURGH, Scotland, Feb. 6.—Announcement was made on Saturday of the death of the Duke of Leinster (Maurice Fitzgerald), sixth of his line, and premier peer of Ireland. He succeeded to the title in 1893.

Lord Maurice Fitzgerald, 39, married May Etheridge, musical comedy actress, in 1913.

Col. W. J. Stewart Dies.

MONTREAL, Feb. 6.—After 42 years' service with the Canadian militia, including 11 years as a senior officer, Lieut.-Colonel forbes, Col. William James Stewart, died at Montreal. He was in his 70th year. He will be buried in Halifax, his native city.

Canadian Fur Farms.

It is beginning to be realized that before long the main supplies for the fur markets of the world for supplies must be the breeding of fur-bearing animals under conditions of domestication or semi-domestication. Even the muskrat-producing swamps will be managed as fur-growing farms.

In this direction Canada is now far in the lead, the total value of fur-bearing animals on farms in the Dominion being $4,632,650.

There are 306 fox-fur farms on Prince Edward Island — more than half of Canada's total number. Nova Scotia has fifty-two fox farms, New Brunswick fifty-seven, Quebec seventy-six, Ontario forty, the Prairie Provinces eighteen and British Columbia and the Yukon twenty-four.

Nova Scotia has three mink farms, Quebec one, Ontario one and British Columbia one.

Quebec has two raccoon farms, and the Prairie Provinces have one farm devoted to the rearing of caracul (astrakhan) for the market (from the new-born animal), which is known in the market as "Persian lamb."

The total number of fur farms in Canada is 582. On the fox-fur farms there are 13,405 "silver" foxes, valued at $4,446,117. During the last year 9,215 silver foxes were born in captivity on the farms.

A first-class silver fox, alive, is worth $1,000 for breeding purposes. Its pelt will fetch to the farmer $750.

There is money in the business. It is high time that farmers woke up to the opportunity, the demand for furs being practically unlimited, with increasing prices.

Vegetable Leather.

The Japanese are making great strides in the manufacture of vegetable leather from a plant called the Shitsuaka, which they grow largely. Its inner bark, after going through certain processes, is converted into a substance as tough as French kid, and so translucent that one can almost see through it. As Japan produces very little real leather, this new substitute means a great deal to her industrially.

THE LIGHT IN THE CLEARING

A TALE OF THE NORTH COUNTRY IN THE TIME OF SILAS WRIGHT

By

IRVING BACHELLER

AUTHOR OF EBEN HOLDEN, D'RI AND I, DARRELL OF THE BLESSED ISLES, KEEPING-UP WITH LIZZIE, ETC., ETC.

"Will You Love Me Always and Forever?"

"Who with?"

"I don't think I dare tell you," she answered, slowly, looking down as she walked.

"I'll tell you who I love if you wish," I said.

"Who?"

"You." I whispered the word and was afraid she would laugh at me, but she didn't.

We stopped and listened to the song of a bird—I do not remember what bird it was—and then she whispered:

"Will you love me always and forever?"

"Yes." I answered in the careless way of youth.

She stopped and looked into my eyes and I looked into hers.

"May I kiss you?" I asked, and afraid, with cheeks burning.

She turned away and answered: "I guess you can if you want to."

Now I seem to be in Aladdin's tower and to see her standing so red and graceful and innocent in the sunlight, and that strange fire kindled by our kisses warms my blood again.

That night I heard a whispered conference below after I had gone upstairs. I knew that something was coming and wondered what it might be. Soon Uncle Peabody came up to our little room looking highly serious. I sat, half undressed and rather fearful, looking into his face. As I think of the immaculate soul of the boy, I feel a touch of pathos in that scene. I think that he felt it, for I remember that his whisper trembled a little as he began to tell me why men are strong and women are beautiful and given in marriage.

"You'll be falling in love one o' these days," he said. "It's natural ye should. You remember Rovin' Kate?" he asked by and by.

"Yes," I answered.

"Some day when you're a little older I'll tell ye her story an' you'll see what happens when men an' women break the law o' God. Here's Mr. Wright's letter, Aunt Deel asked me to give it to you to keep. You're old enough now an' you'll be goin' away to school before long, I reckon."

I took the letter and read again the superscription on its envelope:

"To Master Barton Baynes:

(To be opened when he leaves home to go to school.)"

I put it away in the pine box with leather hinges on its cover which Uncle Peabody had made for me and wondered again what it was all about, and again that night I broke camp and moved further into the world over the silent trails of knowledge.

Uncle Peabody went away for a few days after the harvesting. He had gone afoot. I knew not where. He returned one afternoon in a buggy with the great Michael Hacket of the Canton academy. Hacket was a big, brawny, red-haired, kindly Irishman with a merry heart and tongue, the latter having a touch of the brogue of the green isle which he had never seen, for he had been born in Massachusetts and had got his education in Harvard. He was then a man of forty.

"You're coming to me this fall," he said as he put his hand on my arm and gave me a little shake. "Lad! you've got a pair of shoulders! Ye shall live in my house an' help with the chores if ye will do."

"That'll be grand," said Uncle Peabody, but, as to myself, just then, I knew not what to think of it.

[END OF BOOK ONE.]

BOOK TWO

Which Is the Story of the Principal Witness.

CHAPTER VIII.

In Which I Meet Other Great Men.

It was a sunny day late in September on which Aunt Deel and Uncle Peabody took me and my little pine chest with all my treasures in it to the village where I was to go to school and live with the family of Mr. Michael Hacket, the schoolmaster.

I remember the sad excitement of that ride to the village and all the words of advice and counsel spoken by my aunt.

I remember looking in vain for Sally as we passed the Dunkelbergs'. I remember my growing loneliness as the day wore on and how Aunt Deel stood silently buttoning my coat, with tears rolling down her cheeks while I leaned back upon the gate in front of the Hacket house, on Asbury lane, trying to act like a man and rather ashamed of my poor success. Uncle Peabody stood surveying the sky in silence with his back toward us. He turned and nervously blew out his breath. His lips trembled a little as he said:

"I dunno but what it's goin' to rain."

I watched them as they walked to the tavern sheds, both looking down at the ground and going rather unsteadily. Oh, the look of that beloved pair as they walked away from me! the look of their leaning heads! Their silence and the sound of their footsteps are, somehow, a part of the picture which has hung all these years in my memory.

Sally Dunkelberg and her mother came along and said that they were glad I had come to school. I could not talk to them, and seeing my trouble they went on, Sally waving her hand to me as they turned the corner below. I felt ashamed of myself. Suddenly I heard the door open behind me and the voice of Mr. Hacket:

"Bart," he called. "I've a friend here who has something to say to you. Come in."

I turned and went into the house.

"Away with sadness—laddie buck!" he exclaimed as he took his violin from its case while I was wiping my eyes. "Away with sadness! She often raps at my door, and while I try not to be rude, I always pretend to be very busy. Just a light word of recognition by way of common politeness! Then laugh, if ye can an' do it quickly, lad, an' she will pass on."

The last words were spoken in a whisper, with one hand on my breast.

He turned the leaves of his book and the "Fisher's Hornpipe." What a romp of merry music filled the house! I had never heard the like and was soon smiling at him as he played. His bow and fingers flew in the wild frolic of the "Devil's Dream." It led me out of my sadness into a world all new to me.

"Now, God bless your soul, boy!" he exclaimed, by and by, as he put down his instrument. "We shall have a good time together—that we will. Not a stroke o' work this day! Come, I have a guide here that will take us down the land o' the fairies."

Then with his microscope he showed me into the wonder world of littleness of which I had no knowledge.

"The microscope is like the art o' the teacher," he said. "It's been a good teacher to take a brain no bigger than a fly's foot an' make it visible to the naked eye."

One of the children, of which there were four in the Hacket home, called us to supper. Mrs. Hacket, a stout woman with a red and kindly face, sat at one end of the table, and between them were the children—Mary, a pretty daughter of seventeen years; Peggie, a six-year-old; Ruth, a delicate girl of seven, and John, a noisy, red-faced boy of five. The chairs were of plain wood—like the kitchen chairs of today. In the middle of the table was an empty one—painted green. Before he sat down Mr. Hacket put his hand on the back of this chair and said:

"A merry heart to you, Michael Henry."

I wondered at the meaning of this, but dared not to ask. The oldest daughter acted as a kind of moderator with the others.

"Mary is the constable of this house, with power to arrest and hale into court for undue haste or rebellion or impoliteness," Mr. Hacket explained.

"I believe that Sally Dunkelberg is your friend," he said to me presently.

"Yes, sir," I answered.

"A fine slip of a girl that and a born scholar. I saw you look at her as the Persian looks at the rising sun."

I blushed and Mary and her mother and the boy John looked at me and laughed.

"Puer pulcherrime!" Mr. Hacket exclaimed with a kindly smile.

Uncle Peabody would have called it "stout song." The schoolmaster had hauled it out of his brain very deftly and chucked it down before me in a kind of challenge.

"What does that mean?" I asked.

"You shall know in a week, my son," he answered. "I shall put you into the Latin class Wednesday morning, and God help you to like it as well as you like Sally."

Again they laughed and again I blushed.

"Hold up yer head, my brave lad," he went on. "Ye've a perfect right to like Sally if ye've a heart to.

"A lad in his 'teens
Will never know beans
If he hasn't an eye for the girls."

It was a merry supper, and when it ended Mr. Hacket rose and took the green chair from the table, exclaiming:

"Michael Henry, God bless you!"

Then he kissed his wife and said:

"Maggie, you wild rose of Erin! I've been all day in the study. I must take a walk or I shall get an exalted abdomen. One is badly beaten in the race o' life when his abdomen gets ahead of his toes. Children, keep our young friend happy here until I come back, and mind you, don't forget the good fellow in the green chair."

Mary helped her mother with the dishes, while I sat with a book by the fireside. Soon Mrs. Hacket and the children came and sat down with me.

"Let's play backgammon," Mary proposed.

"I don't want to," said John.

"Don't forget Michael Henry," she reminded.

"Who is Michael Henry?" I asked.

"Sure, he's the boy that has never been born," said Mrs. Hacket. "He was to be the biggest and noblest of them—kind an' helpful an' cheery hearted an' beloved o' God above all the others. We try to live up to him."

He seemed to me a very strange and wonderful creature—this invisible occupant of the green chair.

I know now what I knew not then that Michael Henry was the spirit of their home—an ideal of which the empty green chair was a constant reminder.

We played backgammon and "old maid" and "everlasting" until Mr. Hacket returned.

The sealed envelope which Mr. Wright had left at our home, a long time before that day, was in my pocket. At last the hour had come when I could open it and read the message of which I had thought much and with a growing interest.

I rose and said that I should like to go to my room. Mr. Hacket lighted a candle and took me upstairs to a little room where my chest had been deposited. There were in the room a bed, a chair, a portrait of Napoleon Bonaparte and a small table on which were a dictionary, a Bible and a number of schoolbooks.

"These were Mary's books," said Mr. Hacket. "I told your uncle that ye could use them an' welcome."

I sat down and opened the sealed envelope with trembling hands and found in it this brief note:

"Dear Partner: I want you to ask the wisest man you know to explain these words to you. I suggest that you commit them to memory and think often of their meaning. They are from Job:

"'His bones are full of the sins of his youth, which shall lie down with him in the dust.'

"I believe that they are the most impressive in all the literature I have read.

"Yours truly,
"SILAS WRIGHT, JR."

I read the words over and over again, but knew not their meaning. Sadly and slowly I got ready for bed. The noises of the village challenged my ear after I had put out my candle. There were many barking dogs. Some horsemen passed, with a creaking of saddle leather, followed by a wagon. Soon I heard running feet and eager voices. I rose and looked out of the open window. Men were hurrying down the street with lanterns.

"He's the son o' Ben Grimshaw," I heard one of them saying. They caught him back in the orchard yesterday. The sheriff said that he tried to run away when he saw 'em coming."

What was the meaning of this? What had Amos Grimshaw been doing? I trembled as I got back into bed—I cannot even now explain why, but long ago I gave up trying to fathom the depths of the human spirit with an infinite sea beneath it crossed by subtle tides and currents. We see only the straws on the surface.

I was up at daylight and Mr. Hacket came to my door while I was dressing. "A merry day to you!" he exclaimed. "I'll await you below and introduce you to the humble herds and flocks of a schoolmaster."

I went with him while he fed his chickens and two small shoats. I milked the cow for him, and together we drove her back to the pasture. Then we split some wood and filled the boxes by the fireplace and the kitchen stove and raked up the leaves in the dooryard and wheeled them away.

"Now you know the duties o' your office," said the schoolmaster as we went in to breakfast.

We sat down at the table with the family and I drew out my letter from the senator and gave it to Mr. Hacket to read.

"The senator! God prosper him! I heard that he came on the Plattsburg stage last night," he said as he began

I Went With Him While He Fed His Chickens and Two Small Shotes.

the reading—an announcement which caused me and the children to clap our hands with joy.

Mr. Hacket thoughtfully repeated the words from Job with a most impressive intonation.

He passed the letter back to me and said:

"All true! I have seen it sinking into the bones o' the young and I have seen it lying down with the aged in the dust o' their graves. It is a big book—the one we are now opening. God help us! It has more pages than all the days o' your life. Just think o' your body. A brave and tender youth! It is like a sponge. How it takes things in an' holds 'em an' feeds upon 'em! A part o' every apple ye eat sinks down into yer blood an' bones. Ye can't get it out. It's the same way with the books ye read an' the thoughts ye enjoy. They go down into yer bones an' ye can't get 'em out. That's why I like to think o' Michael Henry. His food is good thoughts and his wine is laughter. I had a long visit with M. H. last night when ye were all in bed. His face was a chunk o' laughter. Oh, what a limb he is! I wish I could tell ye all the good things he said."

"There comes Colonel Hand," said Mrs. Hacket as she looked out of the window. "The poor lonely Whig! He has nothing to do these days but sit around the tavern."

Colonel Hand was a surly-looking man beyond middle age, with large eyes that showed signs of dissipation. He had a coal black tuft beneath his lower lip and thin, black, untidy hair.

"What do ye think has happened?" he asked as he looked down upon us with a majestic movement of his hand. "The son o' that old Bucktail, Ben Grimshaw, has been arrested and brought to jail for murder."

"For murder?" asked Mr. and Mrs. Hacket in one breath.

"For bloody murder, sir," the colonel went on. "It was the shooting of that man in the town o' Ballybeen a few weeks ago. Things have come to a pretty pass in this country, I should say. The son of a land grafter; we don't know what it means here nor why should we? The party in power is avowedly opposed to it—yes, sir. It has fattened upon bribery and corruption long enough. The son of Ben Grimshaw will receive punishment even if he is proved guilty? Not at all. He will be protected—you mark my words."

He bowed and left us. When the door had closed behind him Mr. Hacket said:

"Another victim horned by the Snapdragon! If a man were to be slain by a bear back in the woods Colonel Hand would look for guilt in the opposition party. Michael Henry, whatever the truth may be regarding the poor boy in jail, we are in no way responsible. Away with sadness! What is that?"

Mr. Hacket inclined his ear and then added: "Michael Henry says that he may be innocent and that we had better go and see if we can help him. Now I hadn't thought o' that. Had you, Mary?"

"No," the girl answered.

"We must be letting Mike go ahead of us always," said her father. "You saw the crime, I believe," turning to me.

I told them all I knew of it.

"Upon my word, I like you, my brave lad," said the schoolmaster. "I heard of all this and decided that you would be a help to Michael Henry and a creditable student. Come, let us go and pay our compliments to the senator."

The schoolmaster and I went over to Mr. Wright's house—a white, frame building which had often been pointed out to me.

Mrs. Wright, a fine-looking lady who met us at the door, said that the senator had gone over to the mill with his wheelbarrow.

"We've plenty of time and we'll wait for him," said the schoolmaster.

"I see him!" said little John as he and Ruth ran to the gate and down the rough plank walk to meet him.

We saw him coming a little way down the street in his shirt-sleeves with his barrow in front of him. He stopped and lifted little John in his arms, and after a moment put him down and embraced Ruth.

"Well, I see ye still love the tender embrace o' the wheelbarrow," said Mr. Hacket as we approached the senator.

"My embrace is the tenderest of the two," the latter laughed with a kiss at his hands.

He recognized me and seized my two hands and shook them as he said:

"Upon my word, here is my friend Bart. I was not looking for you here."

He put his hand on my head, now higher than his shoulder, and said: "I was not looking for you here."

He asked about my aunt and uncle and expressed joy at learning that I was now under Mr. Hacket.

"I shall be here for a number of weeks," he said, "and I shall want to see you often. Maybe we'll go hunting some Saturday."

We bade him good morning and he went on with his wheelbarrow, which was loaded, I remember, with stout sacks of meal and flour.

We went to the school at half past eight. What a thrilling place it was with its 75 children and its three rooms. How noisy they were as they waited in the schoolyard for the bell to ring! I stood by the doorside looking very foolish, I dare say, for I knew not what to do with myself. My legs encased in the tow breeches felt as if they were on fire. I saw that most of the village boys wore boughten clothes and fine boots. I looked down at my own leather and was a tower of shame on a foundation of greased cowhide. Sally Dunkelberg came in-with some other girls and pretended not to see me. That was the hardest blow I suffered.

Among the handsome, well-dressed boys of the village was Henry Wills—the boy who had stolen my watermelon. I had never forgiven him for that or for the killing of my little hen. The bell rang and we marched into the big room, while a fat girl with crinkly hair played on a melodeon. Henry and another boy tried to shove me out of line and a big paper wad struck the side of my head as we were marching in and after we were seated a cross-eyed, freckled girl in a red dress made a face at me.

It was, on the whole, the unhappiest day of my life. During recess I slapped a boy's face for calling me a rabbit and the two others who came to help him went away full of fear and astonishment, for I had the strength of a young moose in me those days. After that they began to make friends with me.

In the noon hour a man came to me in the schoolyard with a subpena for the examination of Amos Grimshaw and explained its meaning.

While I was talking with this man Sally passed me walking with another girl and said:

"Hello, Bart!"

I observed that Henry Wills joined them and walked down the street at the side of Sally. I got my first pang of jealousy then.

When school was out that afternoon Mr. Hacket said I could have an hour to see the sights of the village. I set out, feeling much depressed. I walked toward the house of Mr. Wright and saw him digging potatoes in the garden and went in. I knew that he was my friend.

"Well, Bart, how do you like school?" he asked.

"Not very well," I answered.

"Of course not! It's new to you now, and you miss your aunt and uncle. Stick to it. You'll make friends and get interested before long."

"I want to go home," I declared.

"Now let's look at the compass," he suggested. "You're lost for a minute, and like all lost people you're heading the wrong way. Don't be misled by selfishness. Forget what you want to do and think of what we want you to do. We want you to make a man of yourself. You must do it for the sake of those dear people who have done so much for you. The needle points toward the schoolhouse yonder."

He went on with his work, and as I walked away I understood that the needle he referred to was my conscience.

I went about my chores. There was to be no more wavering in my conduct. At the supper table Mr. Hacket kept us laughing with songs and jests and stories. The boy John, having been reproved for rapid eating, hurled his spoon upon the floor.

"Those in favor of his punishment will please say aye!" said the schoolmaster.

I remember that we had a divided house on that important question.

The schoolmaster said: "Michael Henry, you may be forgiven on a promise of better conduct, but for the next offense he shall ride the budger."

This meant lying for a painful moment across his father's knee.

The promise was given and our merrymaking resumed. The district gittorney, whom I had met before, came to see me after supper and asked more questions and advised me to talk with no one about the shooting without his consent. Soon he went away, and after I had learned my lessons Mr. Hacket said:

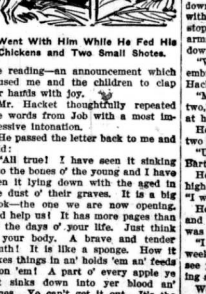
"Let us walk up to the jail and spend a few minutes with Amos."

We hurried to the jail. The sheriff, a stout-built, stern-faced man, admitted us.

"Can we see the Grimshaw boy?" Mr. Hacket inquired.

"I guess so," he answered as he lazily rose from his chair and took down a bunch of large keys which had been hanging on the wall. "His father has just left."

He spoke in a low, solemn tone which impressed me deeply as he put a lighted candle in the hand of the schoolmaster. He led us through a door into a narrow corridor. He thrust a big key into the lock of a heavy iron grating and threw it open and bade us step in. We entered an ill-smelling stone-floored room with a number of cells against its rear wall. He locked the door behind us. I saw a face and



I Saw a Face and Figure Behind the Grated Door of One of These Cells.

figure in the dim candle light, behind the grated door of one of these cells. How lonely and dejected and helpless was the expression of that figure! The sheriff went to the door and unlocked it.

"Hello, Grimshaw," he said sternly. "Step out here."

It all went in my heart—the manners of the sheriff so like the cold iron of his keys and doors—the dim candle light, the pale, frightened youth who walked toward us. We shook his hand and he said that he was glad to see us. I saw the scar under his left ear and reaching out upon his cheek, which my stone had made, and knew that he bore the mark of Cain.

He asked if he could see me alone and the sheriff shook his head and said sternly:

"Against the rules."

"Amos, I've a boy o' my own an' I feel for ye," said the schoolmaster. "I'm going to come here, now and then, to cheer ye up and bring ye some books to read. If there's any word of advice I can give ye—let me know. Have ye a lawyer?"

"There's one coming tomorrow."

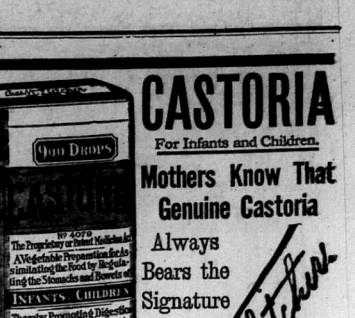
"Don't say a word about the case, boy, to anyone but your lawyer—mind that."

We left him and went to our home and beds, I to spend half the night thinking of my discovery, since which, for some reason, I had no doubt of the guilt of Amos, but I spoke not of it to anyone and the secret worried me.

Next morning on my way to school I passed a scene more strange and memorable than any in my long experience. I saw the shabby figure of old Benjamin Grimshaw walking in the side path. His hands were in his pockets, his eyes bent upon the ground, his lips moving as if he were in deep thought. Roving Kate, the ragged, silent woman who, for the fortune of Amos, had drawn a gibbet, the shadow of which was now upon him, walked slowly behind the money lender pointing at him with her bony forefinger. Her stern eyes watched him as the cat watches when its prey is near it. She did not notice me. Silently, her feet wrapped in rags, she walked behind the man, always pointing at him. When he stopped she stopped. When he resumed his slow progress she followed. It thrilled me, partly because I had begun to believe in the weird, mysterious power of the Silent Woman. I had twenty minutes to spare and so I turned into the main street behind and close by them. I saw him stop and buy some crackers and an apple and a piece of cheese. Meanwhile she stood pointing at him. He saw, but gave no heed to her. He walked along the street in front of the stores, she following as before. How patiently she followed!

I started for the big schoolhouse and a number of boys joined me with pleasant words.

Sally ran past us with that lowlived Wills boy, who carried her books for her. His father had gone into the grocery business and Henry wore boughten clothes. I couldn't tell Sally how mean he was. I was angry and decided not to speak to her until she spoke to me. I got along better in school, although there was some tittering when I recited, probably because I had a broader dialect and bigger boots than the boys in the village.



Exact Copy of Wrapper.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

Mothers Know That Genuine Castoria Always Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher In Use For Over Thirty Years

CASTORIA

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

CHAPTER IX.

I Meet President Van Buren and Am Cross-Examined by Mr. Grimshaw.

The days went easier after that. The boys took me into their play and some of them were most friendly. I had a swift foot and a good eye as well as a strong arm, and could hold my own at three old cat—a kind of baseball which we played in the schoolyard. Saturday came. As we were sitting down at the table that morning the younger children clung to the knees of Mr. Hacket and begged him to take them up the river in a boat.

"O the Lord! What will then give me when I grow childless?" he exclaimed with his arms around them. "That was the question of Abraham, and it often comes to me. Of course we shall go. But hark! Let us hear what the green chair has to say."

There was a moment of silence and then he went on with a merry laugh. "Right ye are, Michael Henry! You are always right, my boy—God bless your soul. We shall take Bart with us an' doughnuts an' cheese an' cookies an' dried meat for all."

From that moment I date the beginning of my love for the occupant of the green chair in the home of Michael Hacket. Those good people were Catholics and I a Protestant and yet this Michael Henry always insisted upon the most delicate consideration for my faith and feelings.

"I promised to spend the morning in the field with Mr. Wright, if I may have your consent, sir," I said.

"Then we shall console ourselves, knowing that you are in better company," said Mr. Hacket.

Mr. Dunkelberg called at the house in Asbury lane to see me after breakfast.

"Bart, if you will come with me I should like to order some store clothes and boots for you," he said in his squeaky voice.

For a moment I knew not how to answer him. Nettled as I had been by Sally's treatment of late, the offer was like rubbing ashes on the soreness of my spirit.

I blushed and surveyed my garments and said:

"I guess I look pretty bad, don't I?"

"You look all right, but I thought maybe you would feel better in softer raiment, especially if you care to go around much with the young people. I am an old friend of the family and I guess it would be proper for me to buy the clothes for you. When you are older you can buy a suit for me, some time, if you care to."

It should be understood that well-to-do people in the towns were more particular about their dress those days than now.

"I'll ask my aunt and uncle about it," I proposed.

"That's all right," he answered. "I'm going to drive to your house this afternoon and your uncle wishes you to go with me. We are all to have a talk with Mr. Grimshaw."

He left me and I went over to Mr. Wright's.

They told me that he was cutting corn in the back lot, where I found him.

"Mr. Dunkelberg came this morning and wanted to buy me some new clothes and boots," I said.

To be continued.

LUMBER!
FOR SALE

50,000 FEET
Spruce Siding and Flooring
$40 per Thousand.

ROBERT LIGHT, Richard Street
Telephone 53. Napanee, Ont.

BRONCHIAL ASTHMA

Choking and Gasping for Breath Relieved by "FRUIT-A-TIVES"

MRS. PENNINGTON

New Rockland, P.Q.

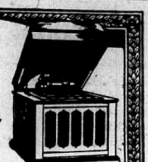
"In 1919, I was taken with *Bronchial Asthma* and no one knows what I suffered with it during the winter. *I began having Choking Spells*—gasping for breath and could not speak. I would have one of these bad spells in the evening, one during the night, and one in the morning. The doctor said he could do nothing for me.

"In the spring of 1920, *I started taking "Fruit-a-tives"* and in a few days, the choking spells stopped, and I have had none since May 7th, 1920. I have so wanted to tell other sufferers who have the same trouble about "Fruit-a-tives" for I know how they must suffer.

Some thought the Asthma would come back on me as winter came on but it has not, thanks to "Fruit-a-tives" Mrs. J. M. PENNINGTON.

50c a box, 6 for $2.50, trial size, 25c. At dealers or sent postpaid by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

Good Music-Moderate Prices-Easiest Terms



THAT'S the Amberolastory in a nutshell! Here, at last, is a *real* phonograph—a *real musical instrument perfected by Thomas Edison himself*—which everyone can afford to own.

It is the *world's greatest phonograph value*, and we make the following offer to prove it.

Try It for Three Days—FREE!

—and judge for yourself if it is all we claim. If you decide not to keep the Amberola, your pleasure will have cost you nothing—and if you decide to purchase it, *our payment plan will make the purchase easy.* Come in today and select an

AMBEROLA

to be sent to your home free—or if you can't come in person, phone or write us.

R. B. ALLEN,
MARKET SQUARE

THE FOODS OF PLANTS

Like Human Beings, They Need a Balanced Ration.

Poor Plant Growth Without Nitrogen —Phosphate Also Required for Best Results — The Dieting of Plants Explained.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

Plants, like animals, require food. Their food consists of simpler substances, but it is none the less necessary. In general farm practice we do not feed plants; but we grow them in a soil, from which and the surrounding air, we expect them to gather their food. In nearly every instance there is an abundance of food around the plant, but it is not always in a form that it can be absorbed. Sometimes there may be an abundance of some of the food constituents and very little of others. We recognize the importance of a balanced diet for man, but fail to realise that it is just as important for the plant.

The Soil Must Have Nitrogen.

Fortunately, while there are quite a number of essential parts to the balanced diet of a plant; there are only three or four that it has difficulty in getting, and, of these again there are two that are more frequently deficient than others. These are nitrogen and phosphoric acid. There is a great store of the former in the gaseous form in the air around us, as much as approximately 70,000,000 pounds over every acre of land. Yet, because the plant takes its nitrogen in a soluble form through the roots of the plant, this inert, gaseous nitrogen is of no use until it is taken into the soil and rendered available. Among other methods of getting this nitrogen into the soil, nature has provided that if we grow legumes, such as clover, peas, etc., we will get some of this nitrogen built into the plant. Then in the decay of the accumulated vegetable matter from these and other plants, the nitrogen is left in the form that is of use to plants. This means that decaying vegetable matter in the soil is the main source of nitrogen as a food for farm crops other than legumes. We may be quite sure that if the soil is low in decaying vegetable matter there will be a small amount of nitrogen. Without plenty of available nitrogen we cannot get the abundant growth of leaf and stem that is necessary; necessary, because it is in the leaf that the carbon dioxide taken from the air is built up into sugars, starch, and other compounds of like nature, and that anything that limits the size of the leaf just as surely limits the plant's ability to make and store these compounds. Nitrogen forces big leaf and stem growth, hence its great value in crop production.

The decaying vegetable matter, however, does more than furnish nitrogen; it improves the physical condition of the soil, thus making it easier to work. It increases the ability of the soil to hold water, thereby insuring better returns in dry weather, and in its decay furnishes acids which help bring insoluble plant food into an available condition. These are strong statements to make about any constituent of the soil, but they show the importance of growing catch crops to plough down as frequently as possible in the rotation. A legume naturally is the best crop, but where this is not possible, or too expensive, grow rye, rape, or some crop that will furnish organic matter to the soil.

Phosphate Also a Necessary Food.

The element next to nitrogen in importance is phosphorus. Nitrogen can be got from the air by leguminous plants, but the phosphorus supply in the soil can be supplemented only by adding some form of manure or fertilizer. The supply in the soil is comparatively small, and is naturally held in an insoluble form, so that losses by leaching may be reduced to a minimum. So firmly is the phosphorus held, that in our study of the soils of the Province, we find that after nitrogen, no plant food constituent that may be added will give so decidedly good results as phosphorus. This is especially true when applied for the cereal crops and turnips. On fall wheat, 400 pounds of acid phosphate per acre has doubled the yield, and basic slag on heavy soils has given even better results. On soils fairly rich in vegetable matter, and that are well supplied with nitrogen, there is usually no need of supplementing the general manuring with anything but the phosphate, the exception to this when fall wheat has wintered poorly and is having a hard time to make growth in a cold backward spring. Then an application of nitrate of soda at the rate of 100 to 150 pounds per acre on the poorer parts of the field will usually pay well.

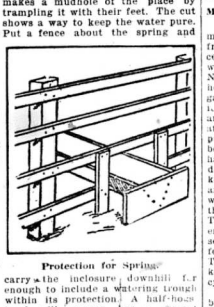
Turnips have difficulty in absorbing phosphates, hence although the ground is usually well manured for this crop, it will pay to add three or four hundred pounds of acid phosphate per acre. On ground that was rich enough to grow twenty-five tons of turnips per acre we have raised the yield five tons by the use of three hundred pounds of acid phosphate per acre.

The points to be kept in mind are that while nitrogen is so valuable there is a very large supply in the air which can be had through the growing of leguminous crops, and that the phosphate, for various reasons, have a peculiar value when used to supplement good general manuring and good cultivation.—Prof. Robert Harcourt, O. A. College, Guelph.

"Water in the farm house" should come either before or just after the automobile.

Water Supply for Pasture.

Pasture springs are often made exceedingly foul, because the stock defiles the spring with droppings and makes a mudhole of the place by trampling it with their feet. The cut shows a way to keep the water pure. Put a fence about the watering hout



Protection for Spring.

carry the inclosure downhill far enough to include a watering trough within its protection. A half-inch bead will answer, but a cement trough would be a permanent improvement.

Soiling Crops.

With farm labor becoming more plentiful it is again profitable for many Ontario agriculturists to be a little more intensive in their methods of cultivation. With beef cattle continually rising in price and labo drifting citywards, during the wat more and more arable land went into meadow, but the coming season should witness a change. There is no longer easy money to be made by grazing, and only the farm products requiring the greatest turnover of farm capital and labor will pay a good profit. Under these conditions the "soiling system" may be given more attention. It is a well-known fact that twice the amount of feed is produced by an acre of cultivated crop as when that acre is put into pasture. Under the latter system much grass is ruined by being too closely grazed. Now that labor will permit, it will pay the dairyman to grow the bulk of his pasture in the form of corn, peas and oats or clover and feed it over the fence.

Sanitary Quarters Needed.

A point that should receive the earnest attention of every progressive hog raiser is the necessity of having all quarters clean, with sanitory hog wallows, fresh, clean drinking water, and well lighted, ventilated and comfortable quarters in order to insure for the pigs the greatest amount of vitality and resistance to disease.

Two Timely Sewing Hints.

When lace is to be ruffled upon a frock use one of the top threads to draw it into fullness. Another device to save time is, when shirring a skirt, to run about the top a very loose machine stitch and afterwards pull it for the required fullness.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

CARE OF THE TRACTOR

Practical Advice About Running This Farm Machine.

House the Tractor—It Must Be Kept Clean—Be Careful In Lubricating With Oils and Grease — Air Cleaning.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

In the year 1893 the Hart-Parr Co. built their first tractor. During 1910 there were about 1,300 tractors sold in the United States, and in 1920 this number was increased to 175,000. This year the sales are greater than the total for the past ten years, many dealers being sold out in the first four months of the year. These figures are a pretty fair indication that the tractor is taking its place as a farm implement. Farm implements generally have a very short life, and tractor depreciation is usually reckoned at from 20 to 25 per cent.

Housing.

A good tractor deserves the best of protection and when not in use or stored for the winter should be in a shed that is weather tight. If it is to be left in the field over night it should be covered with a waterproof canvas to properly protect the wiring, magneto, etc.

Cleaning.

Exposure is not by any means the only ill-treatment to which a tractor is subjected. Have you not often seen them so covered with dirt and grease that you wonder how they can carry the extra load? If the work of carrying it was all it would not be so bad, but the great trouble with these dirt accumulations is that sooner or later the grit is going to work into the bearings and get into the carburetor, with the result that you have ground-out bushings and scored cylinders. These dirt and grease accumulations each day will take but a few moments and pay you well. To allow them to stand for a week or so means that the heat of the engine will burn them and make their removal a very difficult matter.

Lubricating.

Oil in a gas engine or tractor serves three purposes: 1, general lubrication; 2, compression seal in the cylinder; 3, cooling.

For each part of the engine that requires oil there must be an adequate supply or that part is going to fail sooner or later. It has been said that not one man in a hundred knows even the oil hole on his tractor. This is nearer the truth than may be imagined, and part of the fault lies with the manufacturer who places the oil holes at points and places where it would almost require a detective to find them. You must study your oiling chart, and then with a syringe the system of oiling laid down in your tractor manual. Give the manufacturer credit for knowing the oiling needs of the tractor he has built, and none should be bought most carefully. Each manufacturer will tell you what oil to use in his particular machine. The reason for different tractors call for different oils is because they differ in construction, speed and operating temperature. To be sure that you are getting the oil recommended, buy it in sealed containers.

Mechanical Oilers.

Some tractors are equipped with mechanical oilers. In these cases the proper oil is constantly supplied to certain parts. These oilers work so well that they are often forgotten. Not long ago a tractor operator heard one of his cylinders blowing gas past the piston. On examination it was found that the piston was dry and badly scored. Further examination revealed the fact that the little pump in the oiler which should have been supplying oil to that cylinder had stopped working. The oiler was drained and washed out well with kerosene. Then it was turned out and fresh oil put into the oiler. It was again turned by hand and again that particular pump did not work. The oiler was now removed and taken apart when, after quite a careful search, a small bit of chaff was found in one of the fine oil passages. The bit of chaff would let the thin kerosene pass but stopped the thick cylinder oil.

Equal care as to cleanliness should be observed as to greases. If grit is on your hands or whatever you are using to fill the grease cups with, you may be sure you are going to have scored bearings. In filling the cups see that there is no air left in them and then turn them down until you see grease squeezed out of the bearing. This makes sure that it is getting where it is to do good. It is wasting money to buy a low grade grease because they consist mainly of a low grade soap and a large amount of water and water should never find grease also contain acid fats and are certain to spoil the highly-finished surfaces of anti-friction bearings.

Air Cleaning.

Do not neglect the air cleaner. A water bath is best, for example, it should be cleaned out at noon and again in the evening. It is very important to not allow it to get dry. Old style cleaners drew the air through felt pads. This type should be discarded and a more modern one put in its place. Some of these cleaners it is possible to run a tractor in two days by working it without the washer performing its functions.

The above will not pretend to cover all the points in tractor care, but does emphasize those that are most commonly neglected.—E. W. Kendall, M.A., Mechanics Dept., O. A. College, Guelph.

All Stock Like Soy Beans.

Soy beans take no more moisture when planted with corn than do weeds and the leaves make rich silage. The labor of caring for soy beans with corn is no greater than for corn alone. Properly cured, the crop is relished by all stock.

Every farm and country home should feed itself, and to do this it is necessary for each family to grow garden vegetables and small fruits.

All corn cribs and grain bins should be carefully inspected to see that they are rat and mouse proof. A concrete foundation for storage buildings is advisable whenever it is practicable.

HOGS BECOME POPULAR

MORE INTEREST TAKEN AGAIN IN RAISING OF PORK.

Improved Showing Industry Believed to Be the Result of Conference Held at Ottawa Last Fall—No. 1 Hogs Still Scarce, and More Study Must Be Given Market Weights.

This winter has witnessed a remarkable revival of interest in hog raising, which is due in no small measure to the conference called by the Dominion Department of Agriculture at Ottawa last fall and the wide publicity given to the keen competition which must be met in the British market, set chiefly by Danish exporters. Evidence of this awakened interest can be traced in almost every report of farmers' gatherings from end to end of the Dominion. A healthy sign is the intelligent way in which the producers are seeking the facts of the new conditions in our markets. If this spirit continues, those nearest the industry state, there need be no questioning the ultimate success of the effort to restore our bacon export trade to its proper position.

One fact which no doubt will greatly surprise the majority of hog raisers is that only a little over one-half of the number purchased by packing plants in Ontario and Quebec can be graded into the desired weights set by the Ottawa conference for select bacon hogs. An actual count has been kept for one month by eleven packing plants operating in Ontario and Quebec. Classifications were made on weights only. The records show that farmers pay little attention to marketing hogs at the proper weights, to say nothing of their quality.

The desired weights of 160 to 210 pounds, alive at the packing plant, mean, roughly, 170 to 220 pounds at the farm. These are the weights at which, from the point of economical production, it will best pay the farmer to sell. From the standpoint of building up export bacon trade they are the weights the packer must have. Some of the hogs of undesirable weight would have made excellent bacon if they had not been marketed unfinished or overfinished. But, being outside the weights required to make good "Wiltshire sides," they had to be excluded.

The bearing of these figures will be obvious to farmer-producers. It means that, even in the best producing provinces of the Dominion, only about one-half of the hogs sent to market come within the weight to provide the thrill of change, but here are the sleeves most beautiful, most wonderful to behold. Dressmakers and designers had had a rest from sleeves for some time, as they came back to the problem with a zeal that shows itself gloriously in the things they have put before the public. And the women who love to dress—they, too, come back to sleeves with enthusiasm, glorying to show the graceful sweep of their arms by the whirl of the chiffon trailing along, liking to feel the looseness and wrappiness of the extra folds about their arms.

Sleeves are trimmed and trimmed in many different ways. There are heavy trimmings on frail foundations and there are wavy lines of ruffle applied to heavier materials. There are sleeves of alternating stripes running cross-

Adult Female Stable Fly, Showing Body Enlarged Six Times.

is a source of great annoyance, especially to horses and cattle, and is an all-too-common and persistent pest.

The adult stable fly resembles the house fly, but is slightly broader and feeds principally on the blood of animals, which it draws with its long, piercing mouth parts. It breeds in decomposing parts of various kinds of vegetable matter and also in manure, especially when the latter is mixed with straw. When straw stacks become soggy after threshing the flies breed in the decaying straw, and it is this set of conditions which produces the severe outbreaks.

Spraying animals with repellents is not very satisfactory, but the numbers of stable flies can be kept down by caring properly for stable refuse and by stacking or otherwise disposing of straw.

A Prolific Cow.

The champion Holstein of Wisconsin as far as milk production are concerned is a pure-bred cow owned by W. T. Schwantz, a dairyman at Burnett, Wis. This particular animal recently gave birth to triplets, completing the remarkable record of eight calves in three years. In 1919 this cow gave birth to twins, in 1920 to a single calf, and in 1921 she came back with three more. Mr. Schwantz says that he would like to hear of any other "Badger" cow which has a similar record.

Sweet Clover Gains Favor.

The problem of the farmer has been to find a crop that was a legume to take the place of clover when it fails. With sweet clover it is now possible to grow a regular crop on the soil and then secure a heavy green manure crop the same year to plough under. Much of the future profit of farming depends upon a cheap supply of nitrogen to build up that lost from the soil by cropping, and no other crop has given so much promise as the new annual sweet clover.

Emergency Crop for Swine.

According to J. M. Evard of the Iowa Agricultural Experiment Station, rape is one of the best emergency forage crops for hogs, because of its high protein value and will carry more hogs per acre than any other crop of its kind. A good stand of rape will carry 12 to 15 hogs per acre.

PARIS ADOPTS LONGER SKIRTS

Ten Inches Favored for Suits, With Dressy Frock Touching the Floor.

SLEEVES MUCH IN LIMELIGHT

Arm Covering Beautiful and Wonderful to Behold—Loose and Wrappy Coats Are Favored—Evening Gowns Are Draped.

Paris sends us beauty in the ways of fashion for 1921 that surpasses even her previous efforts, observes a fashion writer. The designers there in the heaven of good dressing have created costumes and coats and suits to rival even their own efforts of the past.

The word is that there is nothing radically different, and yet each thing is so different in itself that it deserves a paragraph—a eulogy—all its own. The Parisian designer cannot repeat himself. His every effort is a distinct achievement, and the French gowns that are shown for this season only serve to accentuate that fact. One can look at them forever and not run the risk of being bored by any bald repetition.

But as for the points of style. Yes, there are these in some abundance, and when one starts to assemble them one finds that they are much more numerous than they promised to be.

The skirts are longer. That in itself is an established fact. Some of the designers have chosen to leave the suit skirts at a moderate length, say ten inches from the floor, but the more dressy the frock, the longer it grows, until we find them for evening touching the floor in some few cases. However, if it is smart, it is long.

Much Longer, Not Longer.

Then, to follow the lines of the dropping skirts, every other line, by force of suggestion, has also taken a drop. There are the sleeves. They are much longer, and they are broader, too, just as the skirts have taken to themselves more fullness.

Sleeves, in fact, are the sensation of the season. We hardly expected them to be. We had looked to skirts to provide the thrill of change, but here are the sleeves most beautiful, most wonderful to behold. Dressmakers and designers had had a rest from sleeves for some time, as they came back to the problem with a zeal that shows itself gloriously in the things they have put before the public. And the women who love to dress—they, too, come back to sleeves with enthusiasm, glorying to show the graceful sweep of their arms by the whirl of the chiffon trailing along, liking to feel the looseness and wrappiness of the extra folds about their arms.

Sleeves are trimmed and trimmed in many different ways. There are heavy trimmings on frail foundations and there are wavy lines of ruffle applied to heavier materials. There are sleeves of alternating stripes running cross-

Gray Caracul and Blue Velours Are Used for the Construction of This "Tailleur."

They look always as though the maker had reveled in the draping of the fabrics and as though she had let her whim carry her along as she pinned and shaped.

Make the Lines Long.

So, Paris says, for these new gowns and coats and wraps and suits make the lines long and the figure tall, and to gain this effect use every trick and foible known to the dressmaker's art. Even the collars are high and tight to add to that general lengthening scheme. And the hats, too, are apt to go straight into the air in another elongated line.

Color is rife among the winter things, for Paris seems to have broken away from the binding spell of black and still more black. Many of their models are, of course, in black, but that somber tone is not entirely prevalent, and we see many of the lighter shades, with a decided leaning toward all of the shades of violet used either alone or in combination with other colors. The taupe and gray shades are still good, and we find splashes of more distant reds, oranges and greens. A certain dull rust color is one of the French favorites, and they use this in masses uninterrupted by other tones, or they employ it for trimming where it lends a most interesting color note.

Parisian designers are using a great deal of velvet for the winter models, and they cling to the soft weaves of duvetyn and the thicker woolly fabrics, but they have done many interesting things with fine serges and woolen crepes, while a number of them show brondcloth as the very latest idea in the making of suits and coats.

For evening the metal cloths are as good as ever they were, and while there is a good deal of brocade, it is not nearly so universally used as it was last season. Tulle and chiffon are good, but mostly when they are combined with other materials.

Copy the Russian Blouse.

Most of the jackets in the French tailleurs follow the lines of the Russian blouse, and this interpretation is so pliable that there are many dozens of expressions of the same idea. These little, bloused coats are held around their lower edges by twisted and cord ed belts and have wooden balls that dangle either at the side, at front or directly in the middle of the back. Some of the Russian suits are modified and adjusted in very interesting fashion. For instance, a gray costume has a tiny jacket which ends at an extremely short length and falls over a continuation of its own line which fits the figure rather more closely and is made in brick-colored velours re embroidered in gray. The whole gives the effect of a rather interesting lampshade drooping over the crushed belt. Another costume suit has a skirt of black velvet and a loose sack-gray jacket that is appliqued with black velvet figures, making altogether a Grecian design.

Precious Stones.

The names of precious stones reach so far back in the depth of time that their original meaning can not be traced. The word "diamond" is thought to be explained as meaning "something exceedingly hard which may be seen through," and is said to have been formed of the Greek word "dia," which stands for extreme hardness. It is fairly plausible, but it is probable that the word "diamond," or something like it, may be found in a language older than Greek.

Ribbon Grain.

There is a figure which may be brought out prominently in certain kinds of woods, mostly those of tropical origin, says the American Forestry Magazine. This is variously known as roe, ribbon grain, feather grain, etc., and appears as narrow to boad longitudinal stripes, alternating light and dark. This is due to the actual differences of color, but to the way in which the light is reflected by the different layers.

SLEEVES MUCH IN LIMELIGHT

Arm Covering Beautiful and Wonderful to Behold—Loose and Wrappy Coats Are Favored—Evening Gowns Are Draped.

Paris sends us beauty in the ways of fashion for 1921 that surpasses even her previous efforts, observes a fashion writer. The designers there in the heaven of good dressing have created costumes and coats and suits to rival even their own efforts of the past.

The word is that there is nothing radically different, and yet each thing is so different in itself that it deserves a paragraph—a eulogy—all its own. The Parisian designer cannot repeat himself. His every effort is a distinct achievement, and the French gowns that are shown for this season only serve to accentuate that fact. One can look at them forever and not run the risk of being bored by any bald repetition.

But as for the points of style. Yes, there are these in some abundance, and when one starts to assemble them one finds that they are much more numerous than they promised to be.

The skirts are longer. That in itself is an established fact. Some of the designers have chosen to leave the suit skirts at a moderate length, say ten inches from the floor, but the more dressy the frock, the longer it grows, until we find them for evening touching the floor in some few cases. However, if it is smart, it is long.

Much Longer, Not Longer.

Then, to follow the lines of the dropping skirts, every other line, by force of suggestion, has also taken a drop. There are the sleeves. They are much longer, and they are broader, too, just as the skirts have taken to themselves more fullness.

Sleeves, in fact, are the sensation of the season. We hardly expected them to be. We had looked to skirts to provide the thrill of change, but here are the sleeves most beautiful, most wonderful to behold. Dressmakers and designers had had a rest from sleeves for some time, as they came back to the problem with a zeal that shows itself gloriously in the things they have put before the public. And the women who love to dress—they, too, come back to sleeves with enthusiasm, glorying to show the graceful sweep of their arms by the whirl of the chiffon trailing along, liking to feel the looseness and wrappiness of the extra folds about their arms.

Sleeves are trimmed and trimmed in many different ways. There are heavy trimmings on frail foundations and there are wavy lines of ruffle applied to heavier materials. There are sleeves of alternating stripes running cross-

Model in Black Velours de Laine; Trimmings of Steel Embroidery and Gray Lamb.

wise and those where the stripes run lengthwise. But the most amusing sleeves of all are those that are made of materials quite contrasting to the gowns themselves—brilliant sleeves of flowing chiffon lines attached to frocks of neutral tone. Just as we expect to see brilliancy of color worked into a belt or a girdle, so we are having it this season flashing from the sleeves. It is a new note and one that is quite satisfyingly becoming.

Loose and Wrappy Coats.

Paris has a feeling for loose and wrappy coats worn with dresses to harmonize or contrast artistically. This fashion, she declares, is one that is so really feminine that for beauty and charm it can find no equal. When they make suits over there they employ more or less trimming, making them look as much like street dresses as they do like tailored suits. They call them tailleurs, but they bend every effort to take any hardness of a tailored look away from them.

The dresses among the Paris showings are inclined, as a class, to have long waists, again presenting the harmony of long lines. The French dresses blouse over the hips a low line, which, a year ago, we would have believed impossible to wear. But they have done it and done it well and it is really surprising how becoming the longer waistline, not to mention a bulging waistline, can be. Even on the evening gowns the waistline is accentuated by thick and protruding trimmings. One no longer makes a fetish of the fairy waistline, but one adds on interminably with no thought for tininess just at that particular place.

The evening gowns are draped and draped again, with one portion of the drapery obliterating another portion.

Gray Caracul and Blue Velours Are Used for the Construction of This "Tailleur."

They look always as though the maker had reveled in the draping of the fabrics and as though she had let her whim carry her along as she pinned and shaped.

Make the Lines Long.

So, Paris says, for these new gowns and coats and wraps and suits make the lines long and the figure tall, and to gain this effect use every trick and foible known to the dressmaker's art. Even the collars are high and tight to add to that general lengthening scheme. And the hats, too, are apt to go straight into the air in another elongated line.

Color is rife among the winter things, for Paris seems to have broken away from the binding spell of black and still more black. Many of their models are, of course, in black, but that somber tone is not entirely prevalent, and we see many of the lighter shades, with a decided leaning toward all of the shades of violet used either alone or in combination with other colors. The taupe and gray shades are still good, and we find splashes of more distant reds, oranges and greens. A certain dull rust color is one of the French favorites, and they use this in masses uninterrupted by other tones, or they employ it for trimming where it lends a most interesting color note.

Parisian designers are using a great deal of velvet for the winter models, and they cling to the soft weaves of duvetyn and the thicker woolly fabrics, but they have done many interesting things with fine serges and woolen crepes, while a number of them show broadcloth as the very latest idea in the making of suits and coats.

For evening the metal cloths are as good as ever they were, and while there is a good deal of brocade, it is not nearly so universally used as it was last season. Tulle and chiffon are good, but mostly when they are combined with other materials.

Copy the Russian Blouse.

Most of the jackets in the French tailleurs follow the lines of the Russian blouse, and this interpretation is so pliable that there are many dozens of expressions of the same idea. These little, bloused coats are held around their lower edges by twisted and cord ed belts and have wooden balls that dangle either at the side, at front or directly in the middle of the back. Some of the Russian suits are modified and adjusted in very interesting fashion. For instance, a gray costume has a tiny jacket which ends at an extremely short length and falls over a continuation of its own line which fits the figure rather more closely and is made in brick-colored velours re embroidered in gray. The whole gives the effect of a rather interesting lampshade drooping over the crushed belt. Another costume suit has a skirt of black velvet and a loose sack-gray jacket that is appliqued with black velvet figures, making altogether a Grecian design.

Precious Stones.

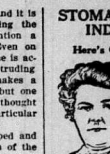
The names of precious stones reach so far back in the depth of time that their original meaning can not be traced. The word "diamond" is thought to be explained as meaning "something exceedingly hard which may be seen through," and is said to have been formed of the Greek word "dia," which stands for extreme hardness. It is fairly plausible, but it is probable that the word "diamond," or something like it, may be found in a language older than Greek.

Ribbon Grain.

There is a figure which may be brought out prominently in certain kinds of woods, mostly those of tropical origin, says the American Forestry Magazine. This is variously known as roe, ribbon grain, feather grain, etc., and appears as narrow to boad longitudinal stripes, alternating light and dark. This is due to the actual differences of color, but to the way in which the light is reflected by the different layers.

STOMACH TROUBLE? INDIGESTION?

Here's Good News for You



Lindsay, Ont.—"Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is the best medicine I have ever taken for stomach trouble. For many years I suffered with gastric stomach trouble and nervous indigestion. Would be so bad at times that it was necessary for me to be in bed two or three days at a time. I have doctored and taken many different medicines with little relief. Just recently I began taking Golden Medical Discovery and it has given more relief than all the other medicines I have ever taken. My stomach does not bother me and I have not had any indigestion since taking this medicine. I can highly recommend the 'Discovery' to others who suffer with stomach trouble."—Mrs. Geo. Wellington, R. No. 1.

All druggists. Liquid or tablets.

Mrs. Fawcett Gives Advice to Mothers

St. Catharines, Ont.—"I took Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription during expectancy when I felt especially in need of a tonic and it benefited me greatly. I always take pleasure in recommending this 'Prescription' to young mothers because I know it will not fail to help them."—Mrs. J. H. Fawcett, 8 Beach St.

Your health is most important to you. It's really unjustified. Just ask your nearest druggist for this Prescription of Dr. Pierce's in tablet or liquid form.

Write Dr. Pierce, President Invalids' Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y., if you want free medical advice.

VELVET OR CREPE DE CHINE

Master Fabrics Promise to Hold Favor With Many Women During Fall and Winter.

The dinner frock is a beautiful essential in the wardrobe of every woman.

This garment provides an ever-ready bridge after evening dress difficulties. It can be worn to the opera and at a pinch for numerous formal occasions.

Even before the clergy a gown of this description can appear. It is not taboo at Sunday-school, and it is at once the "ever-present help in time of sartorial trouble."

Velvet or crepe de chine are the master fabrics for these dresses. Linen for their fashioning follow the generic cut of the day with more latitude and longitude both allowed—skirts may be fuller or longer, or both.

For those who wish to dance, the skirt length must remain almost as short as the skirts have been for a season—that is from ten to fourteen inches from the floor, or they may drop to the ankle or to the boot's lengths by having a short, rather tight underskirt, or slip, and a long, transparent overdress, or long flying panels.

These transparent overdresses are fashioned of lace or of sequinned nets, though georgettes are used to some extent. Again they may be made entirely of "cut" or "lattice work." Entire panels of cut or lattice work are popular.

USE RIBBON ON ALL HATS

Embossed Strands of Scaly Design Are Given Cire Finish and Provide Winsome Models.

A novelty ribbon which can be used effectively on fall hats is that embossed in a scaly design and given a fine finish. It suggests the "snake-skin" and "alligator" of the past season, and according to the Bulletin of the Retail Millinery Association of America, proves effective in the various shades of brown embossed with either a lighter or darker hue, and also in the old red much used with black. A manufacturer using this embossed ribbon has made his hats in a variety of shapes, but the off-the-face model and medium sailor with facing brim are the most evident. Small turbans of bands of the ribbon criss-crossed in and out to make a round crown and soft cut brims are also shown.

NOW COMES THE VEIL RING

Two Bands May Be Used if Popular Two-Sided Drape Is Milady's Preference.

The ring is rendering first aid to a veil in holding it in a chic line.

A single, dainty ring of gallalith may be used to transform regular square and rectangular veils into the semblance of the newer and more unusual shapes.

By its use the regular square and oblong effects can be adjusted easily over the turban or sailor and draped portion held snugly to one side of the hat. For the popular two-sided drape preferred, it may be attained by the use of two rings.

Among the newer ideas in veils are the bead-shape styles, decorated at either end with huge chenille dots arranged in various odd patterns. In these newest chenille dot interpretations, soft furry balls of chenille are used in three colors, harmoniously blended. One style called the "Jenny" has an earring motif in gorgeous jade color surrounded with brown and henna dots.

The Jenny Sleeve Is for the Slender.

The newest note in blouses is the wide armhole. Unfortunately this style is not becoming to every figure. The slender woman wears it well, but the woman who has permitted herself to put on flesh and who has "curve" rather than "line" must close her eyes to this new sleeve style, as it will have a tendency to decidedly accentuate her size.

Colored Linens.

Flat colors in table linens are found in some of the smart shops. One particularly good-looking luncheon set was of vivid pink with hemstitched ends.

Broken Lenses or Broken Spectacles

Bring us the pieces of your broken lens or spectacles. We have the best repair service.

New lenses made to order, or supplied from stock.

Your eyes can be tested and properly fitted for new glasses by H. E. SMITH, the Optometrist.

It is well to have an extra pair when accidents happen.

Call on our Optical Department.

F. W. Smith & Bro.

The old reliable Napanee Jewellery Store
Established 50 years.

Plain Talks - No. 8

DEAR PEOPLE.—

We desire to impress you with our thanks for your kind patronage. It is sure a pleasure to find new customers and still hang on to the old ones. Now, if your boots are well fixed, they are fixed with us; and if they are fixed with us, they are fixed well! So beware of imitators who would pose as practical shoe makers, and come to the old reliable stand where materials and workmanship are always of the same high standard, for with us the price alone is low. (Fair dealing) is our motto, and reductions in price were made by us first.

We lead, others follow.

Town Price		Our Price
$1.45	Men's Soles	$1.30
.50	Men's Heels	.40
1.10	Ladies' Soles	.90
.35	Ladies' Heels	.25

Skates sharpened on our new machine.
Skate straps 25c.
Hockey laces.
Horsehide oil-taned Shoepacks, $2.50.
Arch supports to fit, $2.75.
With adjustments, $3.75.

WELCOME, WINTRY WINDS?

What did you do with your summer's dough?
It's gone; and you hate to tell.
Soon we'll have both hail and snow.
It sure would make one yell.
But! we should worry! let it come.
The wintry winds we'll greet,
For we were shod at the Hospital
And we shall have dry feet.
Nog! Dog! nor devil, do we fear,
For our **understanding's** good;
Our sox are dry, our feet are glad,
We did as wise fool's should.

For a first-class job on the shortest notice, try the

Boot & Shoe Hospital
Opposite Royal Hotel

NEW LOCATION

F. S. SCOTT'S BARBER SHOP

Is now located on John Street, and we assure you of courteous attention.

SHOE - SHINE - PARLOR with special accommodation for ladies.

CIGARS, CIGARETTES, PIPES, TOBACCOS.

We do Amateur Photographic Work. Films may be left at shop, or F. S. Scott's residence.

"Callouses or Pain There are signs of a weakened transverse arch. One or more of the little bones across the ball of the foot are displaced, causing uneven pressure. The sole of the foot burns; feet and little toe joints enlarge and a crampish pain known as Morton's Toe develops.

This condition, as well as sores, bunions, broken down arches, weak ankles and all forms of foot trouble is quickly relieved and the cause permanently corrected by the use of

Dr Scholl's Foot Comfort Appliances

It does not matter what your foot troubles are, how long you have sought relief or how many times you have failed, you will find comfort and correction in the Dr. Scholl line of Foot Comfort Appliances and Remedies.

Consult Our Foot Specialist

He is a Graduate Practipedist—a man who knows all about foot troubles and how to make bad feet sure and comfortable. Examination and advice free. See us today.

The Haines Shoe Houses

George L. Tessey, a well-known Buffalo mechanic, said he had gained twelve pounds; his wife had gained twenty-six pounds and his daughter was gaining every day, by taking Tanlac. Tanlac is sold in Napanee at Wallace's Drug Store, Limited, and by leading druggists everywhere.

HOGS AND CALVES Wanted

Will ship hogs on Saturday, February 11th, and will pay as much or more than any other buyer. Hold your hogs for Saturday. Calves from 5c. to 9c.

G. H. WILLIAMS.

Hear Josephine Martino, assisted by an excellent violinist and pianist, Town Hall, Feb. 8th.

At H. W. KELLY'S you can get Graham flour for Muffins, also Graham flour for Pancakes, also Kellog's bran.

The I.O.D.E. will give a Valentine tea at Mr. Neeley's store, on Tuesday, February 14th, from 4 to 6 p.m. Everyone most cordially invited.

Last week we were in error in stating that Mr. Stan. T. Clapp had passed away in Toronto. The name should have appeared Seldon T. Clapp.

Tanlac makes people strong, sturdy and well by toning up the vital organs. Tanlac is sold in Napanee at Wallace's Drug Store, Limited, and by leading druggists everywhere.

Frank German, Marysville, was badly bitten in the face by his dog. While playing with the dog, a Scotch collie, the leg of a chair came down violently on the dog's toe, when the dog viciously sunk its teeth in Mr. German's face. The wounds were promptly dressed, however, and are healing nicely.

The revenue from automobiles in the province for the year ending December 31st, was almost $3,000,000, which is about a million dollars more than the previous year. This is due to increased fees. The number of automobiles were almost 300,000. This represents an increase of about 26,000 pasenger cars and 3,000 trucks.

"A Crazy Idea," the four act comedy, which was put on last Thursday evening at Sillsville by the Conway Dramatic Club, was a complete success. Each one in the play took their part well; much laughter was caused by the "nervous professor," and "Neon" between the acts, and for the dance which followed the play, Scott's orchestra, of Napanee, furnished excellent music.

From the present indications there is every liklihood that the dairy school, which was established in Kingston as a school for Eastern Ontario, will not be rebuilt, but is a loss to the city and district. From what has been learned as a result of the visit of the deputations to Toronto last week, it is the intention of the Department of Agriculture to establish a dairy school at Kemptville in connection with the experimental farm there.

Mrs. J. Sager, who has been conducting a ladies' ready-to-wear business on Dundas street west, since last fall, finds her business increasing so rapidly that it is necessary to have larger premises, and in consequence she will have her present premises enlarged. Considerable improvement is contemplated by way of making the store larger and branching out in a more extensive line of ready-to-wear for women.

St. James' Chapel, Kingston, was the scene of a quiet wedding, January 30th, when Miss Mary Dwyer, graduate nurse of St. Vincent's hospital, New York, became the bride of Frank J. Shannon, of Read, Ont. The bride looked charming in a navy tricotine suit with white crepe-de-chene blouse with Irish crochet collar, and smart pearl grey satin hat. The young couple were attended by the bride's sister, Miss Frances Dwyer, Napanee, who wore a blue suit with sable fur and rose duvetyne hat, and Jack Farrel, a friend of the groom. The wedding party breakfasted at the Front-nac hotel and left for Rochester, N.Y., where they will visit the bride's brother.

Milk as Food.

One reason why milk is so excellent a food is that it contains much calcium, which is the principal mineral of the human body, contributing to the make-up of the bones and teeth. A grown person contains in his skeleton about four pounds of it, says an exchange. The body contains about three ounces of sodium, combined with chlorine to form common salt. There are also about two ounces of magnesium, which is a silvery-white metal. Another highly inflammable metal contained in the body is potassium — about two and one-half ounces of it. The body contains about fifty-five ounces of phosphorus. Seven-eighths of the phosphorus is in the bones (going to form phosphate of lime); half an ounce is in the brain tissues; the rest is in the red corpuscles of the blood. Of sulphur there are about four ounces in the bones and teeth. The body is three-fifths water and one-fifth carbon.

Plenty In Stock.

Some painters were renovating a mansion for an Irish widow. The foreman told her that his men would clean the old woodwork much better if she could supply them with pure spirit. She agreed, and the work went on merrily.

A few days later the foreman approached the lady again.

"I want some more of that white whisky, ma'am," he said; "it's been a bigger job than we thought."

"Oh, I've got a large supply here," replied the lady. "My husband died abroad, you know, and they sent him home in spirits of wine. I knew it would come in useful some time."

The Poet's Wit.

The other evening, Mr. John Drinkwater, poet and playwright, and author of "Abraham Lincoln," gave a witty version of the well-known quotation, "Distance lends enchantment to the view." His version was: Discount lends enchantment to the Jew."

Romance of the Pearl.

The romance which surrounds the pearl is as old as history. Cleopatra dissolved and swallowed a pearl valued at $400,000 in honor of Antony; Sir Thomas Gresham, dining with Queen Elizabeth, dissolved a pearl worth $90,000 and drank it.

PERSONALS

(All our readers are cordially invited to hand in, or send in, any news they may have for this column).

Mr. F. B. Allison was in Rochester a couple of days last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Garrett Neeley spent a few days last week in Oshawa.

Messrs. J. L. Boyes and M. C. Bogart are in Montreal for a few days.

Mrs. E. O. McCabe, Hay Bay, is visiting friends in Oshawa.

Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Kaylor, of Morven, spent last week with friends in Toronto.

Miss Agnes Kimmerly was home from Toronto last week for a few days' holidays.

Mr. J. S. Ham went to Belleville today to attend the funeral of the late Mrs. Dorland Pruyn, formerly of Napanee.

Misses Frances Dwyer and Margaret Blute attended the K. of C. dance in Belleville last week.

Mr. Harry Guess, New York, was the guest of his father, Mr. C. W. Guess, on Friday.

Mr. E. J. Sexsmith, M. P.; and Mrs. Sexsmith were in Ottawa a few days last week.

Mrs. W. A. Steacy left last week for Vancouver, B. C., Miss Mae Steacy accompanied her mother as far as Edmonton.

Miss Jennie Coates is spending a couple of weeks with her aunt in Kingston.

Mrs. Gandier, Newburgh, is the guest of Mrs. J. M. Thomson.

Mr. W. J. Wiggins spent the week-end with friends in Kingston.

Mrs. Gamsby and Mrs. Armstrong, Toronto, are guests of Mrs. Herbert Daly.

Mrs. F. James Roblin entertained a delightful party on Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. Will Huff and baby, and daughter Isabel, of Gosport, visited Mr. and Mrs. Frank Hudson, Mt. Pleasant, on Sunday.

Mrs. W. J. Garrett, Vancouver, B.C., is visiting her cousin, Mrs. E. McLaughlin.

Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Scott, of Ruthilda, Sask., are guests of Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Hartwick.

Miss Georgie Daly is visiting her sister, Mrs. Morden, in London.

Mrs. W. J. Jewell gave a delightful card party on Friday evening.

Mr. E. J. Corkill was in Toronto a few days last week.

Mrs. W. K. Pruyn spent a few days last week in Kingston.

Miss McPherson, Stratford, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. John McPherson.

Mrs. S. T. Clapp, of Toronto, was in town this week visiting her brother, Mr. Thos. Diamond, who accompanied her back to Toronto.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Davidson left last week for their home in Calgary after spending some weeks with relatives in Napanee and Camden East.

Dr. Stobie, of Belleville, was in town a few days ago, having been called in on consultation with Dr. J. P. Vrooman regarding Mrs. Meagher, who was badly injured by falling on the sidewalk some time ago.

Mr. S. T. Organ, of the Dominion Bank, attended the annual At-Home of the High Park Masonic Lodge, No. 531, G.R.C., held in th new ballrom of the King Edward Hotel, Toronto, on January 30th.

Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Daly entertained the Detroit curlers for luncheon, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Robinson entertained the visitors at 7 o'clock dinner, and Mr. and Wm. Smith gave them a luncheon after the evening games on Tuesday last.

DEATHS

Symington—At Napanee, on Friday, February 3rd, 1922, Thos. Symington, aged 79 years.

IN MEMORIAM.

Percy—In loving remembrance of Mrs. T. A. Percy, who passed to rest February 4th, 1921.

Daughter.

Have you tried Cream of Barley for breakfast. If so, H. W. Kelly keeps it, also Cream of Wheat.

Moving Objects Help.

Next time you sit in a room the furnishings of which include a bowl of goldfish, consider how much time you spend watching the small fish as they swim slowly about or dart about in pursuit of each other.

Probably you will conclude you were indulging the usual tendency of the normal person to be attracted to moving objects. In sick persons and convalescents this tendency is more pronounced, and in the aged and very young it is still more so.

That psychology of this attraction was given by Dr. Edward N. Leavy, formerly veterinarian to the animals in Central Park Zoo.

"Sick persons lying in bed spend a great deal of time watching the goldfish if an aquarium is in their room," he said. "It takes their minds off their pains and aches and is very beneficial."

Canaries share with goldfish the honor of being the chief animate entertainment of the sick.

Making Prisons Popular.

The Danish prison authorities, in connection with the introduction of reforms, are considering the idea of publishing a newspaper for prisoners. It is felt that prisoners returning to civil life are handicapped by their lack of knowledge of current events.

The paper will cover political, home, foreign, general news, and possibly have illustrations.

In this connection it is interesting to note that it is the intention of the authorities to give suitable cinema exhibitions in prisons in this country, in addition to occasional concert parties and band performances, with an idea of keeping the inmates in touch with the outside world.

The Robinson Company, Limited, Napanee. The Centre of Value

FEBRUARY CLEARANCE SALE

Twenty Specials are listed in this advertisement chosen here and there from the dozens that are obtainable in our "Buy-Now" Sale. The numerous price tickets will tell you an amazing story of price reductions. Cash in on these values now, as in the greater number of instances these reductions cannot be duplicated.

SPECIAL No. 1

A SALE OF SLIP-ON APRON DRESSES AND REGULATION HOUSE DRESSES. BOTH GOING AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.

You will be agreeably delighted with the neatness and the attractiveness of these dresses as they are youthful and becoming. Materials are Percale, Gingham, and Print, and after being laundered they come out refreshed and renewed in appearance. The colors are fast. Altogether we have about two hundred garments. We want you all to see them, because they are one-third less than regular. All sizes.

Prices from 79c. to $3.25.

SPECIAL No. 2

INSTEAD OF $52.50 YOU PAY ONLY $21.50 FOR REAL GOOD DRESSES.

Offering inducements of this kind and backing them up with merchandise of exceptional merit is making our "Buy-Now" Sale successful. These dresses are all worth dollars more, and even the new spring prices are much more.

Satins, Crepes, Taffetas and Serges are obtainable in clever original styles. Assortment of sizes. Range of colors. Former prices were $35.00, $37.50, $40.00, $45.00, $50.00, and $52.50.

SPECIAL No. 3

A NUMBER OF WOMEN'S FINE SUITS DROPPED TO HALF PRICE.

This is great news for the women who want smartly tailored suits. Winter Suits, surely, but just the same many a woman wears them late into the spring, and no one is a bit the wiser.

The styles, the materials and the workmanship are of such character that the wearer is bound to feel well dressed in it. Choose to-day. Half price. **Our best suit is reduced to $37.50.**

SPECIAL No. 4

INSTEAD OF $385.00 FOR HUDSON SEAL COATS YOU PAY ONLY $325.00. BUY NOW.

Big collars of all seal or sable, belted or loose backs, big, roomy pockets, beautiful linings. Coats that look every inch of $385.00, and so beautifully made, are reduced to $325.00. We have only the two at this price left. Next season the prices will be at least as high, if not more. **A $325.00 Coat is $295.00.**

SPECIAL No. 5

YOU SHOULD INVESTIGATE THESE FUR PIECES AND SETTS THAT ARE HALF PRICE.

Because this special is "some" value that has not been duplicated anywhere to our knowledge. The furs featured are smartly fashioned from the most popular skins. Our guarantee goes with every sale, thus before hand your satisfaction is assured. Absolutely wonderful.

SPECIAL No. 6

A GREY COAT MOTOR RUG FOR $19.50--LARGEST SIZE

The man who drives his car all winter should own a Fur Robe. This is rare value and a rare opportunity. Besides being warm they give unlimited service. Only one left. See it in the Fur Department.

SPECIAL No. 7

WE HAD A SALE OF COATINGS. THIS IS THE "CLEAN-UP" EVENT OF OUR BUY-NOW SALE.

Regular this season $4.50 to $8.50 Coatings to be cleared at $2.85 per yard.

Commencing THURSDAY MORNING, at 9 o'clock, we are placing on sale our best qualities in heavy Coating including Blanket Velour, Chinchilla, Velour, mixed Tweed and Zibeline, and other popular weaves.

Every color is represented in the assortment.

At the special sale price of $2.85 per yard it will pay you to invest for next year's requirements, as well as for your immediate needs.

See display in our show windows.

SPECIAL No. 8

UP TO $2.00 CAPS WITH A 90C. PRICE TAG. BOYS, HERE'S A CHANCE.

Dad will certainly O.K. a bargain like this, not only because they are cheap, but because they are the famous EASTERN BRAND that features "The Kling Klose Bands." For values these cannot be excelled. Splendid patterns, good quality of materials. See them in our Men's Store.

SPECIAL No. 9

A GREAT SAVING IN MEN'S NATURAL WOOL UNDERWEAR, PENMAN'S MAKE.

This particular line has been a real seller because its just about what a great majority of men like. The sizes are broken but there is a possibility that yours is here. If so it will pay you to stock up **at $1.75 per garment.** Last year's prices were $2.75 and $3.00.

SPECIAL No. 10

YOUTHS' TWEED HATS, YOUR CHOICE AT 50C. EACH

"Look them over," you'll find them just the hat for knock-about wear. Come in Greys, Fawns, and Donegal mixtures. Former prices were $2.25 to $3.00.

SPECIAL No. 11

FLOOR OIL CLOTH AT BARGAIN PRICES. ALL WIDTHS GOING AT 50C. PER SQUARE YARD.

Our oilcloth man tells us this is the very best kind, and in these days the best is none too good. You can make your selections from eight of the best patterns manufactured. A splendid chance to re-cover that bath room floor, don't you think? Talk it over with us.

SPECIAL No. 12

INSTEAD OF PAYING REGULAR YOU CAN SAVE 20 PER CENT. ON TAPESTRIES.

Wise home-seekers are doing a lot of re-decorating now, simply because they can not only get the work done, but **they can buy their materials cheaper.** This sale of ours offers you some splendid patterns in English and Canadian cloths. Mostly all are 50 inches wide. On display in our Carpet Section.

SPECIAL No. 13

A SERIES OF EXTRAORDINARY VALUES IN IRISH AND SCOTCH TABLE LINES.

We don't know of a single woman who does not really love beautiful linens, and no home is at all complete, and no dinner table is as beautiful without its quota of real linen. We know linens have been high because of their scarcity, but in this sale we are passing along several very tempting bargains.

Think of a sett in Old Bleach, cloth 2 x 2½ yards, napkins of 1 dozen 22 inches square, to match in pattern. Reg. $40.00 value **for $27.00 for sett complete.**

Another all linen sett in same size cloth, has 21 inch napkins. Reg. $30.00 value **for $20.00.**

Also obtainable is a complete regulation size sett **at $15.00** —the original price being $20.00.

SPECIAL No. 14

YOU SHOULD KNOW ABOUT THESE LINEN VALUES AS WELL.

Buy-Now and obtain Old Bleach Linen Huck Towelling in 18 inch widths, **at 90c. and $1.25 per yard value.** Former prices $1.25 and $2.00 per yard.

The 22 inch cloth is on sale **at $1.50,** was $2.25 per yard.

Old Bleach Linen 18 x 27 Tray Cloths **for 75c. each.** Former price $1.00.

Likewise very generous and special reductions are obtainable on Natural Old Bleach Linens.

SPECIAL No. 15

$1.00 CASHMERE HOSE WITH A SALE TAG OF 50C. ANOTHER BUY-NOW SPECIAL.

Ten dozen only in this special sale lot. They are full fashioned, seamless, extra re-inforced heels and toes. Colors Brown and Black. Sizes 8½ to 10.

Main floor.

SPECIAL No. 16

THIS IS THE "CLEAN-UP" SALE OF GLOVES. REG. $1.25 CHAMOISETTE VALUES FOR 98C. PER PAIR.

Only 75 women can take a hand in this sale, as we have only that many pairs of these decidedly popular washable every day Gloves to clear out. They are all in gauntlet style, so hurry for these.

Colors of Brown, Grey and Mode. Sizes 6½ to 7.

SPECIAL No. 17

SILK MIXTURE SWEATER WOOL AT A SAVING OF 13C. PER BALL.

The light weight of this wool makes it suitable for knitting of Coat Sweaters and Pullovers. Colors are in soft shades for summer wear. **1 oz. balls for 22c. each.** Reg. price 35c.

SPECIAL No. 18

BOYS' UNION HOSE AT SPECIAL SALE PRICE OF 48C. PER PAIR.

Any mother, whether she has boys or not, will appreciate this special. While not pure wool yet they are a strong good weight stocking, knit with plain feet and re-inforced heels and toes. Sizes 6½ to 10.

SPECIAL No. 19

MANUFACTURERS CLEARANCE OF MEN'S AND BOYS' TWEED SUITS AT $25.00.

These Suits were tailored to sell at $35.00 and $40.00.

This big offering comes at just the proper time for you because in a few weeks the weather man will make you discard your heavy winter overcoat, and you, with every other man, will take pride in stepping out in a brand new suit.

In this clearance there are 75 suits and approximately 29 different patterns, with not a "joker" in the lot.

The styles are just what men like, 3 button single breasted, 2 button single breasted, 2 and 3 button double breasted, form fitting, semi form fitting and loose fitting.

The trousers are regular plain or with cuffs.

SPECIAL No. 20

Besides Special No. 19 we have about one hundred Suits of good serviceable materials, specially priced at $15.00 and $20.00 each.

Quality, Service, Value.

THE ROBINSON CO., LIMITED

We close at 10 p.m. Saturdays. Other days at 5.30 p.m.